FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 48 10 March 1978

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT & SALT

Regular Meeting of SALT Delegations Held in Geneva AA 1
USSR, Socialist Countries Propose Ban on Neutron Bomb AA 1

CSCE/MBFR

Concluding Speeches at CSCE Belgrade Summarized BB 1
Belgrade Conference Final Document Positively Assessed BB 2
[Shakhin]

GENERAL

Yuriy Brezhnev Speaks at UN Conference in Hamburg A 1
Socialist Aid Develops Fuel Economy of Exploited Nations A 1
[Rackhov in EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA 6 Mar]
New OECD Economic Strategy Called 'Fruitless' A 4
[Stoklitskiy in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 5 Mar]

UNITED STATES

Tito Expresses Concern Over Arms Race, Mideast B 1
New Brown 'Doctrine' on Asia Reveals Imperialist Aims B 1
[Kalinin in PRAVDA 8 Mar]
Aggressive Global Policy [Kudryavtsev in IZVESTIYA 8 Mar] B 4
Israel's Weizman Reportedly Asks Brown for More Weapons B 5
May NATO Council Session Designed To Aggravate Tension B 5
Carter Acts To End Strike of U.S. Coal Miners B 6

CHINA

PRC Ministry Spokesman Renews Claim to Asian Islands C 1
Chinese Propaganda Attacks USSR-Japan Draft Treaty C 1
[Afonin]
PRC Attempts 'Sabotage' of Soviet-Bulgarian Ties C 2
[(Shedenin)]
Tibetan Refugees Protest Outside PRC's Delhi Embassy C 3
Addition to Item on Chinese Arms in Cambodia C 3

WEST EUROPE & CANADA

Communists' Entry Into Italian Government Evaluated E 1
[Yuryev]
Brazilian-FRG Talks Indicate Greater FRG Role in L.A. E 2
Schmidt Criticizes Socialist States Stand on West Berlin E 2

UK Prime Minister's Upcoming Visit to Bonn Noted [Shalnev] E 3
U.S. Military Plans To Increase Presence in Italy Scored E 3
Kreisky Stresses Links With Socialist Countries E 4
Norway Ratifies Agreement with USSR on Barents Sea E 4
USSR, France Sign Agreement on Expanding Air Traffic [PRAVDA 8 Mar] E 4

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Additional Material on 'Arafat Visit to USSR F 1
Talks With Brezhnev F 1
Remarks to TASS Correspondent F 2
Remarks on USSR Role F 3
Moscow Departure F 4
More Material on Moroccan Prime Minister's USSR Visit F 4
Airport Arrival F 4
Kremlin Talks F 5
USSR Government Dinner F 5
Kosygin Dinner Speech F 5
Osman Dinner Speech F 8
Good Prospects for Development of USSR-Moroccan Ties [Zlatorunskiy] F 10
CPSU's Tyazhelnikov Leads Delegation to PDRY F 12
Weizman Statement Camouflages Israel's Annexation Policy F 12
Report on Israel's Expansionist Aims Cited [IZVESTIYA] F 12
Contradictory U.S., Israeli Mideast Stand Viewed F 13
Syrian President's Speech Receives Further Coverage F 14
Soviet-Syrian Commission Opens in Damascus F 14
Moscow Radio Marks Anniversary of Syrian Revolution F 15

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Somali Decision To Withdraw From Ogaden Reported H 1
International Reports on Somali Army Rout Cited H 1
Western Powers Support Eritrean Secessionists H 1
Zambia Demands UN Council Meeting on Rhodesian Attack H 2
Attack Follows Internal Agreement H 2
Zambian Minister to New York [Kachanov] H 3
Sierra Leone Attacks Divisive Western Propaganda H 3

SOUTHEAST ASIA

USSR's Firyubin Arrives in Singapore for Talks With Lee K 1
UN Economic Commission Studies Asian Development K 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

AUCCTU Delegation Visits Textile Combine in DPRK [TRUD 7 Mar] M 1
AUCCTU Delegation Departs [TRUD 8 Mar] M 1
New U.S. 'Pacific Doctrine' To Expand Military Role M 1
Fukuda Approves Limited Nuclear Role for Japan M 2
Nonproliferation Treaty Ignored [Biryukov] M 3

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Estonian Finance Minister Explains Recent Price Changes S 1
[SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA 2 Mar]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Soyuz-28 Cosmonauts Prepare for Return to Earth U 1
Further Report U 1
LATE REPORT: Soyuz-28 Crew Returns to Earth U 1

MAR 17 1978

I Ex 9.8-2-8 PrEx 7.10: FBIS-SOV-78-48
Carter

FBIS-SOV-78-48
Friday
10 March 1978
Vol III No 48

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

SOVIET UNION

FROM BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Available for Distribution
From NTIS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced . . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says . . ."

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

REGULAR MEETING OF SALT DELEGATIONS HELD IN GENEVA

LD091830Y Moscow TASS in English 1721 GMT 9 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, March 9 TASS--A regular meeting of the delegations of the USSR and the USA at the Soviet-American strategic offensive arms limitation talks was held here today.

USSR, SOCIALIST COUNTRIES PROPOSE BAN ON NEUTRON BOMB

LD091545Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1400 GMT 9 Mar 78 LD

[Text] A TASS correspondent reports from Geneva: Eight socialist countries--the USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia--have today put forward in the Disarmament Committee a new and important initiative aimed at averting the threat of nuclear war. They have submitted for its examination a draft convention on a neutron weapon ban. Likhachev, representative of the Soviet Union, said at a plenum that the socialist countries which are members of the disarmament committee, striving to help end the arms race, and also recognizing the danger represented by nuclear neutron weapons, have proposed that all states which participate in the convention should adopt a pledge not to produce, accumulate, develop in any place or use such weapons. At present he noted, as efforts are being made to achieve concrete agreements to end the nuclear arms race and achieve nuclear disarmament, a new and exceptionally dangerous means of conducting war--neutron weapons--is being foisted on the world. Meanwhile, the creators of the neutron bomb are trying to hide its murderous essence as a cruel and barbaric weapon for mass annihilation of people, striving to hush up the farreaching fatal consequences of the plans for its production and deployment. There is particular danger in the attempts to represent neutron weapons as tactical ones and thus obliterate the distinction between conventional and nuclear weapons, to make the transition to nuclear war, with all the ensuing consequences for mankind, unnoticeable. Should the production and deployment of neutron weapons be permitted, he said, a new direction in the nuclear arms race, leading to an increase in military confrontation and undermining of trust between states, both on the Continent of Europe and in international affairs as a whole, would be opened up. The decision to begin the production and deployment of neutron weapons would be comparable in importance and in its farreaching consequences with the decision to create the hydrogen bomb after the atomic ones.

The plans to allow production and deployment of neutron weapons is a severe blow to the people's hopes for the elimination of the threat of nucelar war, and it is for this reason that these plans have brought forth a storm of protest throughout the world, the Soviet representative stressed. Many governments, political parties, world public organizations and people of various political and social convictions support a ban on these weapons. Taking into account the threat presented by neutron weapons, he continued, the Soviet Union resolutely opposes the creation of this qualitatively new type of nuclear weapon. The position of the USSR has been clearly expressed in the proposal put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to reach agreement on mutual restraint from production of the neutron bomb, in order to save the world from the appearance of this new weapon of mass annihilation. This proposal, the USSR spokesman noted, finds support in the disarmament committee, where a number of members have agreed that this authoritative body should engage in the examination of such an important and timely disarmament issue as the creation of a barrier in the path of the neutron bomb. He called upon the committee to support the draft submitted by the socialist countries and immediately to begin drafting an agreed text of a convention making the neutron bomb illegal.

CONCLUDING SPEECHES AT CSCE BELGRADE SUMMARIZED

LD092208Y Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 9 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 9 TASS--After the final document of the Belgrade meeting was adopted, representatives of the 35 states which participated in the European Conference began making final speeches. For the Soviet state, the line to implement the Helsinki accords became an integral part of the Leninist course towards peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems, Yuliy Vorontsov, the leader of the USSR delegation, said in his speech. At this forum all the participants noted a great historic significance of the conference on security and cooperation in Europe, spoke of the necessity to continue to make efforts to fully implement the provisions of the final act signed in Helsinki. Consensus on this score, which is also reflected in the final document, is a rather important positive result of the Belgrade meeting. The Soviet Union, the Soviet delegate pointed out, came to the Belgrade meeting with a detailed programme aimed at implementing the final act and future-oriented practical proposals: To supplement political detente with detente in the military field, to lessen the military confrontation in Europe and the danger of nuclear war; to expand and make more active European cooperation in the field of the environment, energy and transport; to create the necessary conditions to ensure the personal safety of citizens and the activities by some states in the territory of others.

Other socialist countries as well as neutral and non-aligned states came forward with interesting proposals at the meeting. Some delegations, however, throughout the Belgrade meeting directed their efforts to diverting it to the course of psychological warfare and to turn it into an arena of ideological clashes, to divert the attention of the delegates from serious discussion of the burning problems of European security. The Soviet Union notes with satisfaction that at the Belgrade meeting the final act was secured from all attempts at revising it, at changing its contents and meaning. The Helsinki accords, the representative of the USSR emphasised, constitute the realistic programme of ensuring peaceful future of Europe. Their practical realisation will depend in many respects on the level of detente, on what political course states will adhere to in future.

After Belgrade it is essential to search with a still greater energy for ways to achieve effective results in the field of military detente and disarmament, said Richard Dvorak, the head of the Czechoslovak delegation. It is essential to remove the narrow orientation only towards small matters and turn to vital problems of removing the threat of nuclear war, to the problems of disarmament and lessening the danger of military confrontation. One cannot come out for individual confidence-building measures, on the one hand, and deepen distrust, creating new types of weapons and continually increasing military budgets, on the other.

Ernst Krabatsch, representative of the GDR, emphasised that the Belgrade meeting reaffirmed the vital power and effectiveness of the final act of the European conference as the common programme of actions of the participating states. This is of great importance for a continuation of the process of detente. The Helsinki accords are so all-embracing far-reaching and balanced that they can positively influence inter-state relations in Europe for a long-time. At the same time Ernst Krabatsch pointed out that it would be dangerous to detente to use, as some do in the West, individual provisions of the final act for purposes which run counter to the spirit and letter of the Helsinki accords. This would not only question what has already been achieved but would also create a threat to the continuation of detente. Our joint paramount duty and task is to give full effect to the Helsinki accords.

Arthur Goldberg, the leader of the U.S. delegation, said the Belgrade meeting reaffirmed the value of the process of security and cooperation in the European Continent. The bulk of the U.S. representative's speech, however, consisted of demagogical talk the aim of which was to cover the inadmissible U.S. interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

The Spanish representative expressed hope that the U.N. General Assembly's forthcoming special session on disarmament will be crowned with success and will lead to the convocation of a world conference on disarmament.

We hold that the final act of the European conference is the invariable basis of all activities, the long-term program for the development of peaceful coexistence and cooperation, said Janos Petran, the leader of the Hungarian delegation. The meeting was also addressed by representatives of Bulgaria, France, Sweden, the FRG, Austria, and a number of other countries. Final speeches by the participants in the Belgrade meeting are going on.

BELGRADE CONFERENCE FINAL DOCUMENT POSITIVELY ASSESSED

LD092154Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 9 Mar 78 LD

[Commentary by correspondent Aleksandr Shakhin]

[Text] Some 5 months of work have passed, 5 months of wide discussions on the problems of security and cooperation in Europe. The concluding document which has been adopted here at Belgrade stresses that an exchange of opinions like this is in itself a valuable contribution to attaining the aims determined at the conference in Helsinki. The chief result of the meeting--and clear unanimity was shown on this account at the Congress Center--is that all 35 participant-countries stressed the historical significance of the all-European conference, and reaffirmed the determination of their governments fully to carry out all the provisions of the final act. This document, which is turned to the future, remains a concerted program for the strengthening of peace, security and cooperation on our continent, said Vorontsov, the head of the Soviet delegation in his concluding statement today. The Soviet representative stressed that this line toward the implementation of the Helsinki accords has become for our state a component part of the Leninist course toward peaceful coexistence of countries of different social systems.

In the days of the work of the Belgrade meeting, the Soviet Union demonstrated the firm political will to pursue the path laid down at Helsinki, having reflected in its new constitution all 10 principles of the final act. During the meeting, the Soviet delegation made a number of concrete practical proposals on highly important problems--to supplement political detente with military detente, to reduce military confrontation in Europe and the danger of nuclear war, and also to cooperate in the sphere of environmental protection, energy and transportation.

Now, as they analyze the work of the meeting and do the summing up, many journalists and diplomats are noting the positive role which the Soviet Union and the socialist countries have played during the Belgrade forum. This cannot be said of the delegations of the United States and certain of their NATO allies, which repeatedly attempted to divert the meeting along the view of psychological war, to digress from discussion of the burning problems of European security, and to review certain provisions of the final act. These attempts collapsed--this is also an important positive result of the meeting. We are looking ahead without pessimism, the representative of the Soviet Union said at the Congress Center today. We believe in the efficacy of the Helsinki accords and in the further development of the process of detente.

YURIY BREZHNEV SPEAKS AT UN CONFERENCE IN HAMBURG

LD091836Y Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 9 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, March 9, TASS--A diplomatic conference sponsored by the United Nations is taking place in Hamburg to discuss and adopt a convention on the sea carriage of freight. The draft convention, worked out by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, pursues the aim of standardising rules regulating the carriage of freight between ports of various countries. Taking part in the conference are delegations of more than 70 countries, including the USSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia and also representatives of a number of international organisations.

Speaking at the plenary meeting, the head of the Soviet delegation, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade of the USSR Yuriy Brezhnev stressed the new convention's big importance for international trade and merchant shipping, for the further development of mutually advantageous business cooperation among states.

SOCIALIST AID DEVELOPS FUEL ECONOMY OF EXPLOITED NATIONS

LD091625Y Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 11 Signed to Press 6 Mar 78 p 21 LD

[Economic review by observer B. Rachkov: "Developing Countries and the Energy Crisis"]

[Text] In recent decades the colonial system of imperialism has disintegrated under strong pressure from the national liberation movement, backed by the support of the socialist community countries. Dozens of new independent states have emerged. Their role in world development is growing considerably.

However, imperialism has not reconciled itself to the loss of its colonial dominion. With the help of neocolonialism, it seeks to continue exploiting many of these countries and to control their economic and political life.

The harm caused to developing states by neocolonial exploitation increases immeasurably during the various crises which periodically arise in countries of developed capitalism. One of these crises is, for example, the energy crisis, which broke at the end of 1973 and is now in its fifth year and continues to have a serious effect on the capitalist economy.

Scale of Damage

Approximately 90 developing states, an overwhelming majority, are suffering from the energy crisis. The 13 member states of the Organization of Petroleum-Exporting Countries [OPEC] and a few other countries which possess their own energy base to one degree or another, are the exception. The gravity of the harm done to young states by this crisis is graphically reflected, for example, in a general indicator such as the growth in their spending to pay for imported fuel.

To judge from UN data, the energy crisis has increased the spending of the developing countries (excluding OPEC countries) on fuel imports from an average annual level of $7 billion in 1970-1973 to $28-30 billion in subsequent years.

Whereas the developing states, which do not produce their own fuel, previously spent less than 15 percent of their entire export earnings on imports of energy sources, this share is now closer to 43-45 percent, which is 3-4 times higher than the analogues indicator for industrial countries.

Since, in addition to fuel, developing states import a considerable quantity of other vitally important industrial commodities and foodstuffs, they have to go deeper in debt to pay for these imports.

To alleviate the financial difficulties caused in the majority of developing states by the energy crisis, the OPEC countries, whose income from oil exports exceeds $100 billion a year, have set up an annually renewable special fund of $1.6 billion for the least developed states. The fund provides long-term and interest-free loans. In the opinion of many representatives of the least developed states, however, its size could be increased in the interests of the anti-imperialist solidarity of all developing countries. At the 51st OPEC conference certain countries in that organization--in particular, Venezuela, Algeria, Iraq and Libya--proposed increasing the aid fund for the least developed states by $7-10 billion. It was proposed that this sum be made up through compensation exacted by OPEC countries from industrial capitalist states for the continuous rise in the prices of Western industrial goods, which are bought by all developing states. However, a number of OPEC countries with monarchic regimes--Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, in particular--frustrated the adoption of this proposal designed to protect the interests of developing interests.

In the estimation of Western experts, the sum total of the loans which the governments of developing countries (excluding OPEC members) have been forced to obtain from Western states and banks already exceeds $180 billion, of which approximately one-third was the result of the energy crisis. The need to pay off debts leads to a continuous and rapid rise in retail prices for all commodities in the majority of developing countries and to restrictions on imports of many vitally important commodities, including machinery and equipment, slowing down the rate of economic growth and increasing unemployment.

Legacy of "Oil Neocolonialism"

Meanwhile, as UN research testifies, many developing countries contain tremendous subterranean treasure houses of diverse energy resources. However, the bulk of them is not only not being exploited but also remains unprospected, which is a direct consequence of the long dominance of imperialist oil monopolies in the fuel economy of the majority of countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. United in the so-called international but actually U.S.-Anglo-Dutch oil cartel, for decades these monopolies pursued a policy of the accelerated development of the petroleum-extracting industry in a small group of countries and of keeping the overwhelming majority of other countries as their own profitable sales markets. The imperialist oil cartel deliberately held back the development of not only the oil and gas industry but also all other sectors of the fuel industry in the majority of countries.

For example, according to foreign economists, 45 billion tons of coal have been discovered in developing countries, which in terms of calorific value is more than 100 times the annual consumption of energy resources in the group of countries under consideration and exceeds their fuel imports by more than 200 times. But on the eve of the energy crisis, only 120 million tons of marketable coal was being extracted there. The developing countries' own coal accounted for approximately one-fourth of their total consumption of energy sources, where petroleum products supplied by the cartel accounted for more than 50 percent.

The imperialist oil cartel's desire for domination of the energy resource market in developing countries has also sharply curtailed the development of the tremendous hydroelectric resources there, not to mention the development of fundamentally new sources of energy.

The tremendous dependence of power generation in developing states--a dependence created by the neocolonialists--on one type of fuel (oil) was the chief reason that the energy crisis in the capitalist world, which started with the emergence of a deficit and the rise in the price of oil, hit that group of countries particularly hard.

Aid From the Socialist Community Countries

At the same time, even before the energy crisis a number of developing states, having embarked on the path of creating an independent economy, including national power generation, had begun to rely extensively on cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. However short the period of this cooperation might be historically, its beneficial results cannot fail to attract attention.

The extent of geographic research into the earth's interior in developing states has been considerably broadened, above all, with the assistance of the CEMA countries. One after another the countries which the imperialist oil cartel used to call "hopeless for oil and gas" are finding oil and organizing its extraction with the help of the socialist community countries. Thus approximately 30 oilfields have been discovered in India over the past 10 years with the assistance of the Soviet Tekhnoeksport all-union association, and one-third of them, including Anklesvar, Kalok and (Rudra-Sagar) have been commissioned. Approximately 10 oil and gas deposits have been discovered in Syria, of which 5 are already in production, including As-Suwaydivah, Ar-Rumaylan and Qarah Chuk.

As of 1960, many people in the West believed that there was no more than 100 million tons of oil in the ground in India, Egypt and Syria. But by the beginning of 1977 approximately 1 billion tons of "black gold" had already been prospected there with the assistance of the countries of socialism--some five times as much as all the fuel developing states purchase annually on the world market. During the period 1960-1977, oil production in the three named countries rose from 4 million to 41 million tons, which now reduces their fuel imports by approximately $4 billion annually. The first results of the CEMA countries' assistance in developing the fuel economy of Afghanistan, Sri Lanka and a number of Latin American and other states are favorable. As a result, the effect of the energy crisis on the economies have been weakened, and some of these countries, Syria for example, are even becoming big exporters of "black gold."

Comprehensive Development of the Fuel and Energy Base

The neocolonialists allowed every developing country only oil as a fuel, which guaranteed the cartel maximum profits, but the CEMA countries actively help young states to develop their own coal industry, for example. Thus a mining equipment plant constructed with the USSR's assistance--the largest in India--has been operating successfully for many years in the Indian city of Durgapur. As Indian engineers acknowledge, Durgapur's output made a weighty contribution to the fact that coal production in that country more than doubled during 1960-1977, exceeding 110 million tons last year: India has also begun exporting some of its coal, making more than $50 million from it in 1976 alone.

The CEMA countries give the young states great assistance, exceeding everything done by the West, in opening up their hydroelectric resources. The capacity of the power stations constructed and under construction in these states with the assistance of the USSR alone exceeds 11 million kilowatts. The Aswan hydroelectric power station (2.1 million kilowatts), constructed in Egypt with the USSR's assistance, is in third place in terms of capacity among all other hydroelectric power stations outside the socialist community. Hydroelectric and also thermal power stations constructed in developing states, with the assistance of the CEMA countries, generate more than 30 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity a year, which reduces their annual imports of oil by approximately 10 million tons, which, including delivery from the capitalist foreign market, would cost them almost $1 billion.

The fuel, energy and other economic projects constructed in developing states with the CEMA countries' assistance are wholly the property of those states. The socialist community countries receive established compensation for the assistance rendered--as a rule, in the form of commodities traditionally exported by the developing countries. This basis for cooperation is not only mutually advantageous but also helps to weaken the developing countries' constraining dependence on neocolonialism and reduces the harm done to them by capitalist crisis.

NEW OECD ECONOMIC STRATEGY CALLED 'FRUITLESS'

LD0815311Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 Mar 78 p 3 LD

[TASS economic observer S. Stoklitskiy article: "Doctrine of Disagreements"]

[Text] The results of the conference held in Paris between representatives of the 24 highly industrialized capitalist states belonging to the OECD were, if you believe the Western press, sensational. The participants in the conference, which was directed by C. Schultze, chairman of the U.S. President's Council of Economic Advisers, buried the so-called "strategy of three locomotives" and made a statement promising much on the birth of a new concept in the West's economic strategy, calling it a policy of "coordinated efforts."

The former strategy was imposed by the United States last May at the economic summit conference in London. Without renouncing its leadership role in the Western world, it then proposed that two more countries--the FRG and Japan--should be involved in resolving the problem of overcoming the economic crisis.

But this plan failed. Although West Germany and Japan gave a verbal promise to accelerate their rates of development by artificially stimulating their economies, both countries, for different reasons, avoided fulfilling the commitments they had made.

This made the United States take emergency action to find new ways of curing the old illness of the capitalist economy. Hence, apparently, the hasty appearance of the idea of "coordinated efforts"--efforts by the whole of the West, coordinated with Washington.

Also, right from the start the new idea is in danger of becoming just as fruitless as its predecessor. The OECD session was not even over when the FRG representative stated that his country had already made its contribution to the stabilization of the Western economy. Similar notes were heard in the statements of delegates from France and certain other countries participating in the conference.

TITO EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER ARMS RACE, MIDEAST

LD091915Y Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1630 GMT 9 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Josip Broz Tito, president of Yugoslavia, has expressed concern, in a luncheon speech at the White House in Washington, over the continued arms race. He stressed that this makes the solution of the world's fundamental political and economic problems more difficult. Yugoslavia, he said, is interested in eliminating the crisis areas of armed conflict. The Middle East crisis causes the most concern, the president emphasized.

NEW BROWN 'DOCTRINE' ON ASIA REVEALS IMPERIALIST AIMS

LD091321Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Mar 78 p 4 LD

[V. Kalinin article: "How the United States Is 'Withdrawing' From Asia"]

[Text] Speaking at the Los Angeles meeting of the International Affairs Council recently, U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown set out a doctrine of American policy in Asia. Calling the idea of "U.S. withdrawal from Asia" erroneous, the secretary stated: "In the next 5 years we will strengthen our forces in that region." So the Pentagon chief has dotted all the i's.

Soon after coming to power the present U.S. administration made a series of declarations on American policy in Asia. In particular, there were statements on the planned withdrawal of American ground forces from South Korea, on the need to increas Japan's responsibility for its own defense and to raise its military political role, on the U.S. intention to strive for complete demilitarization of the Indian Ocean and to reduce arms sales abroad, and so forth.

The transatlantic press, loudly publicizing Washington's "initiatives," presented them almost as a U.S. "withdrawal" from Asia and a renunciation by the major imperialist state of the policing function in this part of the world.

In this connection questions arose in the government circles of several U.S. allies on Washington's real intentions in Asia. The fact is that the ruling circles of countries oriented toward the United States are counting on continuing to enjoy American economic, political and military support in their own selfish interests.

The events of the last 10 years show that American imperialism has been obliged to abandon several positions in Asia. The armed intervention in Indochina ended in complete defeat. President Nixon's "humane doctrine," which he put forward in July 1969, was an admission of the hopeless nature of the war in Vietnam. It argued the concept of the "Vietnamization" of the war. However, the aim put forward by this doctrine--to make Asians fight Asians--was not achieved. Therefore the doctrine advanced later by President Ford, which became known as the "Pacific" doctrine, emphasized "American strength," which was described as fundamental for any stable balance of forces in the Pacific.

The present Washington administration, borrowing provisions from earlier doctrines, has decided to renew the idea of "partnership" on the basis of increased American strength. [paragraph continues]

In his Los Angeles speech H. Brown stressed that the United States regards "continuing military presence in this region, combined with mutual defense treaties," with American allies there as of paramount importance in its Asian policy.

Within the framework of the general United States approach to Asia, it is possible to descern certain definite policy areas, including such regions as the Near East, East Asia, the Indian Ocean, Southeast Asia and Australia and Oceania (although this region does not belong to Asia geographically, Washington includes it among the subjects of its Asian policy).

In a recent interview for U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, the American President's national security adviser, Z. Brzezinski, stated that one of the United States' tasks is to strengthen ties with allies and develop "closer relations with many new states of great regional or international significance." The emphasis, as the facts indicate, is placed above all on Japan, South Korea, Israel and Australia. Although the methods of strengthening relations with each of these U.S. allies are different, the basis of the bilateral alliances is basically the same in all cases--militarist.

American-Japanese relations have recently entered a new phase. Washington is not satisfied with having military bases on Japanese territory and with combat ships of the 7th Fleet, carrying nuclear weapons, constantly calling at Japanese ports. The United States is more and more actively pushing Japan toward militarism, demanding that it assume a more significant role within the framework of the Japanese-American security treaty and insisting on the strengthening of the Japanese Army's combat might through increased purchases of American arms. Statements have also been made on the possibility of supplying nuclear weapons to Japan.

Article Nine of the Japanese Constitution says that ground, naval and air forces, as well as other means of waging war, will never again be created. In spite of this provision, an army numbering more than 260,000 officers and men has long been in existence. A law has been passed to increase the numerical strength of the air force and navy. Wartime legislation is being elaborated, and a new 5-year "defense plan," will continue the increase in the "self-defense forces" and their equipping with the latest types of combat hardware through 1980. Certain U.S. circles are already expressing apprehension that a further process of militarization in Japan could turn Tokyo from an ally into a rival.

South Korea is also treading the path of militarist preparations. In the postwar years, the United States has helped the Seoul regime create a major military machine. Since 1950, it has been given $5.6 billion worth of military assistance, and $1.2 billion has been allotted as "payment" for the participation of two South Korean divisions in the aggression against Vietnam.

Last year, Washington announced the withdrawal of all American ground forces from the Korean Peninsula over a period of 5 years. However, it is now only a question of the possible withdrawal of one brigade. Meanwhile the Pentagon is forcing through a program of strengthening American Air Force units deployed on South Korean territory and naval forces located in this region. Seoul is being granted another $1.8 billion in military aid. Major maneuvers are now taking place on South Korean territory, with the participation of about 100,000 officers and men of the U.S. and South Korean forces.

The ruling circles of Australia are following in the wake of American militarism. An increase in American appropriations for arms sales to Australia and New Zealand is envisaged for fiscal 1978. The Pentagon is counting on a new naval base under construction at Cockburn Sound on the Australian coast, as a reliable link in the network of military strongpoints scattered across Asia.

The U.S. military bases on the territory of the Philippines are part of this network. For 18 months Manila has been striving to establish its own control over the bases, but is meeting with staunch opposition from the American military clique. The Pentagon has not given up hope of returning to its bases in Thailand, which are closed at present.

As a result of initiatives by Socialist Vietnam, a positive process of establishing relations of neighborliness and cooperation between the countries of the region has begun to emerge in recent months. The United States is trying to arrest this process, and also to urge the Association of South East Asian Nations [ASEAN], which includes Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines, to create a military-political alliance. Washington is gambling on local militarist circles to realize this aim and with its allies, particularly Australia, is organizing military exercises involving ASEAN countries.

The U.S. "continental" military presence is supplemented by its "island" presence. In recent years the "island strategy" has received considerable practical application. Military bases have been created and are being modernized or constructed on the islands of Al-Masirah in the Arabian Sea, Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean, and Tinian, Saipan and Kwajalein in Micronesia.

Among the new states with which, as Z. Brzezinski noted, "closer reations" should be developed, are China and India. These major states have different positions on the question of the American presence in Asia. Whereas Peking lets it be known unambiguously that it favors the retention of this presence, Delhi advocates the removal of foreign military bases from the Indian Ocean and its transformation into a peace zone. Washington's attention to India has increased very quickly. By establishing closer economic ties with India, the United States would like to strengthen its influence and try to bring about a change in the anti-imperialist orientation of the Indian policy of nonalinement.

Asserting that the United States has "vitally important interests" in Asia, the American defense secretary states: "Our military presence and the planned strengthening of our forces are required to guarantee us the necessary potential for the future defense of these interests." The militarist concept formulated by H. Brown confirms the United States' imperialist aims. In the Asian salient, Washington is carrying out not just a rearrangement but an increase in military forces and trying to rally the forces of reaction and militarism under the banner of anticommunism and place a bigger burden of military spending on its allies. All this is in contradiction to the vital interests of people and the cause of insuring peace in this extensive region.

Aggressive Global Policy

LD091551Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Mar 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Political observer V. Kudryavtsev article: "The Pentagon's Ambitions in Asia"]

[Text] What lessons have the U.S. ruling circles drawn from the recent failure of their venture in Indochina? Many international observers are asking themselves this question and increasingly often conclude that U.S. strategy remain as before--a global aggressive policy which ignores the profound changes of the Asian Countinent and the real needs of the people of this immense region.

It is possible to consider as one of the lessons of the Vietnam venture the Ford aministration's proclamation in 1975 of a new "Pacific doctrine" according to which the United States must send fewer of its own armed forces into action and must rely primarily on its Asian allies and must also use internal reaction in the Asian countries in the interests of its policy. However, inasmuch as these allies are not completely reliable, the United States is beginning to set its hopes, if not on its own manpower then on its military equipment and on strong military bases which comprise the so-called U.S. "military presence." Thus, General Haig, NATO supreme allied commander, Europe, put forward the idea of creating "regional military potential" in the Third World countries, with the Horn of Africa in particular in mind. But, as is known, the Third World does not only include Africa.

The speech by U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown at the Los Angeles International Affairs Council is extremely typical. The main theme of his speech was U.S. policy, primarily military, in Asia.

Brown stated that "geographically, our territory in the Aleutian and Hawaiian Islands and on Guam is the very center of the Pacific Ocean. Many of our people are of Asian descent." The secretary would hardly have received top marks for geography in primary school. The fact that certain American territories are in the middle of the Pacific has nothing to do with the question of the U.S. "affiliation with Asia," even if one bears in mind the U.S. claims to a "military presence in Asia." Based on the conclusion that there are many people of Asian descent living in the United States then Italy or Ireland, for example, could assert that they are...North American countries. Closer to the truth is the secretary's statement that "our (that is, U.S.--V.K.) defense (one should say 'military'--V.K.) policy in Asia is one of the aspects of our global policy. We cannot be strong in Europe but weak in Asia. In fact our strength in Asia supports our strength in Europe and vice versa. These are two sides of the same coin." U.S. policy in Asia becomes perfectly clear after Brown's words to the effect that "everything which takes place in Asia exerts a powerful influence on relations with the Soviet Union."

This reasoning that the United States is supposedly protecting the interests of its allies and "giving help in maintaining peace and stability" in Asia makes absolutely no impression. The United States is only concerned with its own global strategic interests, and its "military presence" is directed primarily against the independence of Asian countries and is designed to use them as "foreign hands" to suppress the national liberation struggle of the Asian people. The "military presence" is also calculated to support reactionary circles in Asia, as was evidenced by recent U.S. policy regarding South Vietnam and its present policy regarding South Korea. It is not even necessary to speak of the U.S. position on the Near East which, as is known, is geographically located in Asia.

U.S. military policy in Asia is aimed directly at encouraging Japanese militarism. The United States, Brown said, "is steadily achieving closer defense cooperation with Japan within the framework of the mutual security treaty." Under the influence of such a policy, there is a growing desire to acknowledge the constitutional legality of tactical nuclear arms. In so doing it is pretended that the Japanese Constitution has no special articles prohibiting Japan from having armed forces other than those to preserve internal order. It is hardly likely that tactical nuclear weapons are intended for use in Japan.

The example of the U.S. military bases in the Philippines demonstrates how the United States looks after the interests of its Asian partners. For a long time now talks have been under way on the new status of the American Clark and Subic Bay military bases. The United States is unwilling to stop infringing on the national rights of the Filipinos, yet quite often flaunts the idea that the United States is saving Southeast Asia from the "communist threat." Recently the New York TIMES conducted a debate on how to ship arms to the Near East if the United States is banned from using European airports. In reply, the newspaper cited the statement by Maj Gen Freddy Poston, commander of the U.S. 13th Air Force, stationed at Clark Air Base (Philippines). "If someone telephoned me and said: 'Listen, deliver our aircraft to Iran,' I would be in a position to do this. Clark Air Base could easily serve as a roundabout supply route to the Near East."

Thus, everything is in its place. U.S. policy has nothing to do with the "national interests" of the Southeast Asian countries, expounded by American propaganda. It is only exacerbating the situation and increasing tension in Asia and the western Pacific.

ISRAEL'S WEIZMAN REPORTEDLY ASKS BROWN FOR MORE WEAPONS

LD091526Y Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 9 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Washington, March 9, TASS--The United States defense secretary, Harold Brown, met in the Pentagon with the visiting defense minister of Israel, Weizman. During this meeting, the press reports, the Israeli minister insisted on a further increase in American arms deliveries to Tel Aviv. Weizman is asking for satisfaction of the request for various arms to a total of 13,500 million dollars within the coming nine years.

Tel Aviv presses for delivery of up-to-date American war planes, tanks and self-propelled artillery, electronic equipment, ammunition and hovercraft. Full satisfaction of Weizman's requests would demand of the United States an increase of the average level of military aid to Tel Aviv from 1,000 million to 1,500 million dollars annually.

The press points out that these talks are still tentative. A final reply to Israel's requests, well-informed commentators believe, will be given during the forthcoming visit to Washington of Premier Begin, which is being prepared by Weizman.

MAY NATO COUNCIL SESSION DESIGNED TO AGGRAVATE TENSION

LD091316Y Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 9 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Washington, March 9, TASS--Questions related to a further build-up of the military potential of the aggressive North Atlantic bloc will be discussed at the next session of the NATO Council to be held in Washington on May 30th and 31st, the American press reports, quoting official U.S. administration spokesmen.

The NATO Council, well informed commentators point out, will discuss such questions as short-term and long-term steps to strengthen NATO's combat preparedness, including the deployment of weaponry in strategically important areas, policy in relations between the East and the West and also arms puchases. The West European partners are pressing the United States to increase purchases of weaponry from them, while Washington persistently demands of its "allies" an increase in their "contribution" to the NATO military machinery.

The press points out that the question of the neutron bomb will not be on the agenda of the session since Washington plans to take a unilateral decision on its manufacture before mid May. United States attempts to make its partners accept a concerted approach to the deployment of this type of nuclear weapons have so far failed, encountering mass protests of West European opinion against the neutron bomb.

The Washington session, commentators say, will be another stage in the efforts of the NATO strategists, designed to step up the arms race and aggravate tension in Europe.

CARTER ACTS TO END STRIKE OF U.S. COAL MINERS

LD092101Y Moscow TASS in English 2040 GMT 9 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Washington, March 9 TASS--President Carter of the United States instructed the attorney-general to obtain a court order forcing an end to the coal strike on the basis of the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act. The strike of 160 thousand miners lasts for 94 days.

Attorney-General Bell immediately turned to the federal court of the District of Columbia, and the court order ending the strike is expected shortly.

The leadership of the United Mine Workers resolutely condemned the actions of the authorities who recoursed to the Taft-Hartley anti-labour act for suppressing the coal strike. The President of the United Mine Workers Miller said that the striking miners are not to be intimidated with the anti-labour law.

PRC MINISTRY SPOKESMAN RENEWS CLAIM TO ASIAN ISLANDS

OW091846Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 9 Mar 78 OW

[Text] The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesman has reiterated Peking's claim to sovereignty over some islands in the South China Sea. His statement was made in reply to a question posed by an AFP correspondent on the Philippine occupation of an island in the Nansha Archipelago. Concerning islands in the South China Sea claimed by both China and the Philippines, the spokesman said China's viewpoint on the matter was outlined in a communique issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 14 June 1976. The document says that China claims sovereignty over all islands in the Nansha Archipelago as well as the Hsisha, Tungsha and Chungsha Archipelagoes.

Other countries [words indistinct] claimed sovereignty over some islands in these archipelagoes. They include the Philippines, Vietnam and other countries in the region. For example, not long ago the SRV Government claimed sovereignty over the Hsisha Archipelago. China used force to seize most of the islands in the archipelago in the early part of 1974.

CHINESE PROPAGANDA ATTACKS USSR-JAPAN DRAFT TREATY

OW091245Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 8 Mar 78 OW

[Yuriy Afonin commentary: "Why is Peking opposed to friendly relations between the USSR and Japan?"]

[Text] According to reports from Peking, China's NCNA and PEOPLE'S DAILY have sharply criticized the Soviet draft treaty on neighborliness and cooperation between the USSR and Japan which was presented to the Japanese Government. Peking's hasty and negative reaction shows that it acted not on the basis of a careful analysis of the Soviet document, but out of prejudice against whatever comes from the USSR.

The Soviet draft, which is aimed at further strengthening the ever-developing USSR-Japan relations, is not aimed against the interests of China or those of any other country. The full text of the Soviet draft treaty on neighborliness and cooperation has been printed in all major Japanese newspapers. Thus, anyone who reads it can see that this is true. For instance, Article 13 of the draft treaty clearly states that it "is not directed against any third country." This leaves no room for doubt. Yet NCNA and PEOPLE'S DAILY arbitrarily allege that the Soviet draft treaty reflects a Soviet attempt to establish domination over Japan and to draw Japan into the orbit of the Soviet strategy for world domination. By doing so they slandered the draft treaty.

Anyone who reads the Soviet draft will see that Peking's charges are invalid. For instance, Article 1 of the draft treaty states that the USSR and Japan regard the maintenance of peace, extension and strengthening of efforts to relax tension and strengthen international security as one of the main aims of their policy. They express a desire to consolidate universal peace on the Asian Continent, in the Pacific basin and throughout the world. Can any peace-loving country possibly oppose this policy? Generally speaking, Peking does not like to see the relaxation of tensions. However, the easing of tensions serves the interests of the people of the entire world, including the true interests of the Chinese people.

Article 2 of the draft treaty states that the USSR and Japan shall settle their disputes exclusively by peaceful means and refrain from the threat of force or its use in their relations. The high contracting parties shall develop and strengthen neighborly relations and mutually advantageous cooperation on the basis of peaceful coexistence. Where can you find what NCNA laments as a Soviet attempt to establish domination over all of Japan.

Peaceful coexistence, on which the USSR bases its relations with Japan, is based on equality among nations, respect for each other's sovereignty, noninterference in each other's affairs and mutual benefit. These are principles that form the foundation of the Soviet draft treaty on neighborliness and cooperation. In the draft treaty the USSR proposed to Japan that the two countries not claim and not recognize anyone's claims to any special rights or advantages in world affairs, including claims to domination in Asia and in the Far East. This provision is contained in Article 12 of the Soviet draft treaty. It belies all the assertions made by NCNA and PEOPLE'S DAILY about the Soviet desire to draw Japan into the orbit of the Soviet strategy for world domination. Why does the Soviet draft treaty on neighborliness and cooperation between the USSR and Japan irritate Peking? Probably because Peking itself is hypocritically trying to force an anti-Soviet alliance on Japan, ostensibly a "treaty of peace and friendship." Peking does not conceal the fact that this proposed treaty with Japan, as the Chinese leaders themselves have declared, must first of all be an important factor in the formation of a united antihegemonic front directed against the USSR. Thus, according to the Japanese press, China opposes the inclusion in the proposed Japan-China treaty of a provision that disavows threats against any third country.

NCNA and PEOPLE'S DAILY discuss a plot to draw Japan into the orbit of a Soviet strategy for world domination. No one but Peking contemplates such a plot.

PRC ATTEMPTS 'SABOTAGE' OF SOVIET-BULGARIAN TIES

OW091435Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 7 Mar 78 OW

[(Shederin) commentary: "Those Who Distort History"]

[Text] In order to achieve their political objectives, Chinese leaders have been known to extravagantly distort facts. Recently, the KUANGMING DAILY has slandered the Russian people on the occasion of the Bulgarian people's celebration of the centenary of their liberation from the yoke of the Ottoman empire. The Peking propagandists declare that the Russians joined in the war of 1877 against Turkey out of a desire to expand territory or, in their words, out of hegemonism. This is certainly a big lie that distorts facts.

For five centuries under the foreign yoke, the Bulgarian people led a life even harder than that of cattle and horses. The Ottoman imperial rule hampered the normal development of Bulgaria's history and prevented its economy and national culture from developing entirely. All Bulgarian patriots rose up and undertook the just struggle for national liberation. The Russians, uniting with the people of other nationalities, extended their brotherly hands of friendship and assistance to the Bulgarian people.

On 5 March, the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee, the Bulgarian National Assembly, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and other Bulgarian organizations held a solemn meeting in Sofia to celebrate the centenary of Bulgaria's liberation. Comrade Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, said at the meeting that in several centuries of foreign rule, the Bulgarian people came to cherish friendly feelings toward the Russians people and were convinced that the Russians would liberate them. Many divisions and regiments were sent to the Balkan Peninsula from the vast spaces of Russia. Among those who fought alongside the Russians were Ukrainians, Belorussians, Poles, people from the Baltic Sea area, Georgians, [word indistinct] and Tartars. The populist democrat (?Ilashan) pointed out that common people, peasants, workers and intellectuals put on military uniforms and went to the front. They did not act in response to a call from the Tsar but followed the dictates of their own conscience and went to the front to fight for freedom.

Obviously Peking's leaders try to slander the Russian fighters who sacrificed themselves for Bulgaria's liberation and to make the Bulgarian people pass their liberation day quietly without holding celebrations by spreading the big lie about Russian expansionism and hegemonism.

Peking's leaders have another objective in mind. They want to sabotage the relations between Bulgiaria and the Soviet Union, sabotage the strengthening of their cooperation and sabotage the unity among the members of the great socialist community. It is for all these reasons that the Chinese propagandists distort facts and slander the Russian progressive ideas on liberation.

TIBETAN REFUGEES PROTEST OUTSIDE PRC'S DELHI EMBASSY

LD091618 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1500 GMT 9 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Refugees from Tibet in India have held a demonstration outside the Chinese Embassy in Delhi to protest against Peking's policy of forcible assimilation of Tibetans. In this context observers in Asia note that the Chinese vice premier, Teng Hsiao-ping, as much as admitted during his recent visit to Nepal that Tibet remains closed to foreigners. They explain it by the discontent there at the policy of Sinosation. [as heard] With the intensive construction of military facilities, Tibet is being turned into a military springboard. According to press reports, there is a Chinese garrison of 250,000 officers and men there.

ADDITION TO ITEM ON CHINESE ARMS IN CAMBODIA

The following addition to the item entitled "Report on PRC Arms Shipments to Cambodia Cited", published in the 6 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page C 5, is taken from Moscow PRAVDA of 6 March, page 3, and follows the final paragraph:

"In supplying Cambodia with arms, the newspaper points out, Peking bears direct responsibility for the maintenance of the seat of tension in Southeast Asia."

COMMUNISTS' ENTRY INTO ITALIAN GOVERNMENT EVALUATED

LD092302Y Moscow in Italian to Italy 1730 GMT 9 Mar 78 LD

[Text] In connection with the agreement reached in Italy on the formation of a parliamentary majority by the five parties, Moscow Radio's observer Anatoliy Yuryev writes:

The marathon government crisis in Rome, which has now lasted nearly 2 months, is close to ending. After the defeat in the Christian Democratic Party directorate of those groups which were seeking to drag on indefinitely the negotiations aimed at ending the crisis, the main parties succeeded in agreeing on the creation of a parliamentary majority that will support the new single-party cabinet formed by Giulio Andreotti.

For the first time in 30 years the communists will be part of the majority composed of the Christian Democrats, the Italian Socialist Party, the Italian Republican Party and the Italian Social Democratic Party. The decision to include the communists undoubtedly represents a qualitatively new stage in the country's political life, which means de jure recognition, as AFP puts it, of the guiding function of the communists in the solution of problems of national importance.

The years since 1947, when the policy of national unity in Italy ended, have clearly demonstrated the indisputable truth that without the communists, and even less so despite them, it is impossible to implement a line of social-economic renewal or solve the complex problems of foreign and domestic policy.

The ruinous nature of anticommunist prejudices became increasingly obvious when the country's political and economic situation worsened. Today, too, the unprecedented flood of neofascism and political crime and delinquency; the increase in unemployment; the worsening in the backwardness of south Italian regions; the upsurge in inflation and the sudden economic drop, have confronted Italy with the task of forming a government as soon as possible that is capable of efficiently solving these problems.

The communists believe, as do the socialists and the republicans, that the optimum solution in the current situation would be the formation of a government of national unity, with the participation of all the democratic forces of the country. However, conservative groups in the Christian Democratic Party, with the active interference of the United States and NATO, have nevertheless rejected such a solution. And so, because of the need to end the long standstill in legislative and executive activities, the communists accepted the establishment of a parliamentary majority that will stimulate and control the activities of the new cabinet. With this, they have once again demonstrated their sense of responsibility to the nation; their devotion to the interests of the working class and all the Italian workers; their fidelity to the policy of unity, which they consider to be the condition of maximum importance for the progress of the country.

As Secretary Romita of the Italian Social Democratic Party pointed out, the establishment of a clear majority will give the future government authority, prestige and the energy necessary to tackle the emergency. However, many Italian and foreign observers believe that not all dificulties have been overcome during the negotiations among the parties. In their view, which cannot be disputed after analyzing events in the past, much in the subsequent evolution of the situation in Italy, will depend on the Christian Democratic Party's faithful observance of the commitments it has undertaken.

BRAZILIAN-[illegible] INDICATE GREATER FRG ROLE IN L.A.

LD091438Y Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 9 Mar 78 LD

["Explosive Exports"--TASS headline]

[Text] Bonn, March 9, TASS--Talks have been held here between President Ernesto Geisel of Brazil and FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. As the press reports, main attention at the talks was devoted to problems of nuclear energetics and industry. Three agreements on cooperation in this field have been signed between West German and Brazilian research centres.

The newspaper UNSERE ZEIT writes in this connection on an "atomic deal," enabling Brazil to produce its own nuclear weapon. The West German public organisation "federal association of civilian initiatives--environmental protection" issued a statement saying: "The point at issue is the turning over to Brazil of a complex of nuclear plants and technology, opening for that country a possibility to join the 'club of atomic powers'. This public concern is well-grounded. It demands that international cooperation in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy should not become a channel for the proliferation of nuclear arms.

Meanwhile, according to the agreement of 1975, the FRG is to supply Brazil with equipment for eight atomic power plants whose aggregate generating capacity is to reach 10 million kilowatt by 1990. It is noteworthy that the FRG undertook to supply its Latin American partner not only with equipment and materials, but also with nuclear technology. Meanwhile, Brazil has evaded until now the signing of the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, taking into account the fact that considerable deposits of uranium ores have been struck in that country's territory. The supposition as regards membership in the "atomic club" is becoming quite real.

As far as the interests of the FRG are concerned one can cite the statement made to the Brazilian newspaper GAZETA COMMERCIAL by a representative of the FRG Embassy that the nuclear agreement "was concluded by the two countries against the USA." The West German capital investments in Brazil's economy have reached 1,100 million dollars and are second only to U.S. capital investments. The current visit of Ernesto Geisel to Bonn is linked by observers with the fact that West Germany is close to taking away from the USA the role of its main trade partner and creditor of Brazil.

SCHMIDT CRITICIZES SOCIALIST STATES STAND ON WEST BERLIN

LD091510Y Moscow TASS in English 1433 GMT 9 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, March 9, TASS--The Federal Government favours continuation of the policy of detente without any qualifications. There is no sane alternative to this policy, emphasized Helmut Schmidt. The chancellor of the FRG was making a government declaration in the Bundestag. We want to promote the process of detente and do not wish to return to the "cold war" atmosphere, he went on to say.

A large part of the statement dealt with relations between the two German states. The chancellor pointed out that the Federal Government regarded the development of these relations as "positive, on balance".

The GDR and the FRG, Helmut Schmidt said, "bearing in mind their geographical location on the boundary line" between two confronting blocs, "bear special responsibility for peace, security and cooperation in Europe". "Never again must a war begin from German territory", he said. At the same time, the head of government of the FRG, without the slightest foundation criticized the policy of the socialist states vis-a-vis West Berlin.

Commenting on the Vienna talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, Helmut Schmidt emphasized that they "offer an opportunity of making a contribution to safeguarding security in Europe".

The FRG chancellor also touched upon some economic problems. He expressed anxiety over the situation in Western currency markets in connection with the unceasing decline in the dollar rate.

UK PRIME MINISTER'S UPCOMING VISIT TO BONN NOTED

LD091436Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1112 GMT 9 Mar 78 LD

[Text] London, 9 March--TASS correspondent Aleksandr Shalnev reports:

It has been announced here that J. Callaghan, British prime minister, is to have talks in Bonn on Sunday with H. Schmidt, FRG chancellor, on the economic situation in Western Europe.

Noting the "complete suddenness" of the decision about the visit, many observers connect it with the acute worsening of the difficulties in the economies of the Western European countries, primarily Great Britain itself. Statistics show that despite the previous optimistic forecasts by government departments, the British economy has no real prospect of overcoming the prolonged crisis in the near future.

The unfavorable indications of the economic barometer are causing especial concern for the government because parliamentary elections are approaching. Conducting an election campaign with the present "economic package" means defeat. Such a prospect is confirmed by the results of the recent byelection in Ilford North, where about 7 percent of voters who had previously voted Labor gave preference to the Conservative candidate.

Taking account of all these circumstances, the press sees J. Callaghan's unscheduled visit to Bonn as a trip to get help from a partner who is better off economically. The observers recall, however, that such meetings have not been successful in the past.

U.S. MILITARY PLANS TO INCREASE PRESENCE IN ITALY SCORED

LD091128Y Moscow TASS in English 1032 GMT 9 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Rome, March 9, TASS--Wide circles of Italian public are expressing a resolute protest against the plans of U.S. military to widen their "presence" in Italy's territory. This is seen, in particular, from the intention of the USA to build a new special military port in the area between the towns of Leghorn and Pisa in Tuscany region. This plan has been addressed to Italian Defence Minister R.A. Ruffini.

The local authorities of Pisa have rejected the plan of the American generals. A negative stand on this issue was also taken by the regional junta (body of executive power) of Tuscany, where the port is to be built.

The press expresses supposition that the new port may be used by the command of the U.S. forces for the delivery of missile and nuclear weapons.

A source of special concern for Italian citizens is the question of deployment of nuclear weapons in the U.S. military (?bases) in Italy's territory. The recent explosion of a 200-kilogramme bomb has been a fresh reminder to the population of Italy of the danger stemming from the U.S. military bases situated in the country's territory. The lethal cargo fell out "by accident" from a U.S. war plane during NATO exercises in Sardinia Island. This case is by no means the only one. Last autumn, an U.S. atomic-powered submarine got into an accident near the shores of Sardinia, which created a real threat of radio-active contamination. The USA has turned Italy into a huge "aircraft carrier." The country has at present 24 U.S. military bases and a number of spy centres, writes the PANORAMA weekly . The situation creates a real threat to Italy's peaceful future.

KREISKY STRESSES LINKS WITH SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

LD091114Y Moscow TASS in English 1106 GMT 9 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, March 9, TASS--Development of commerical and economic relations with the socialist states is very important for Austria. This was stated by Bruno Kreisky, the federal chancellor of Austria, who spoke at the opening of the Vienna international fair here. The Austrian Republic, he noted, is exerting systematic efforts to expand economic, scientific and technological cooperation with the East European states. Bruno Kreisky stressed also the important role of industrial cooperation between Austria and the socialist states in the markets of third countries.

NORWAY RATIFIES AGREEMENT WITH USSR ON BARENTS SEA

LD092004Y Moscow TASS in English 1947 GMT 9 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Oslo, March 9, TASS--Owing to votes by deputies of the Norwegian Labour Party, the Socialist Left Party and Venstre Party, the Norwegian Parliament today ratified the Soviet-Norwegian agreement on fishing in the Barents Sea.

USSR, FRANCE SIGN AGREEMENT ON EXPANDING AIR TRAFFIC

LD091533Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Mar 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Soviet-French documents on the further development of cooperation in the sphere of air communications, including documents providing for an extension in the network of airways, an increase in the frequency of flights on airways already existing between the USSR and France, and the use of IL-86 and A-300 airbuses on flights between Moscow and Paris, were signed in the USSR Ministry of Civil Aviation on 7 March.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL ON 'ARAFAT VISIT TO USSR

Talks With Brezhnev

LD091822Y Moscow TASS in English 1745 GMT 9 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 9, TASS--The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev received in the Kremlin today the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation Yasir 'Arafat.

The community of views on a wide range of questions concerning the present situation in the Middle East, the establishment there of a just and lasting peace and ensuring the lawful national rights of the Arab people of Palestine was confirmed during the conversation that passed in a heartfelt friendly atmosphere.

It was noted that the situation in the areas has been considerably aggravated as a result of actions by imperialist forces and the Arab reaction that has alligned itself with them.

Obstructing a settlement of the Middle East conflict, these forces try to undermine the national liberation struggle of the Arab peoples, to perpetuate the Israeli occupation of native Arab lands, deprive the Arab people of Palestine of their lawful national rights, including the right to self-determination, the creation of their own state, and return to their homes in accordance with existing United Nations decisions. Serving precisely these aims are the capitulatory actions of the Egyptian leadership that has embarked on the road of separate deals with Israel.

It was stressed that in the obtaining situation in the Middle East a particularly important role is being played by the unity of all progressive forces of the Arab world, their cohesion with their natural allies--the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. This unity is a decisive factor in the struggle to liquidate the aftermath of the Israeli aggression and to achieve an all-embracing Middle East settlement.

Noted in this connection was the positive role of the conferences of the leaders of progressive Arab states and the Palestine Liberation Organisation, which took place in Tripoli in December 1977 and in Algiers in February 1978, for the strengthening of their unity of action in the struggle against imperialism, Zionism and all reactionary forces connected with them, against separate deals.

Leonid Brezhnev reaffirmed the principled course of the CPSU and the Soviet state towards reaching an all-embracing Middle East settlement of which the ensurance of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine is an integral part. He emphasized that the Soviet Union invariably sides and will side with the just cause of the Arab people of Palestine who staunchly struggle for their freedom and national independence. In this just struggle the Palestinian people headed by the Palestine Liberation Organisation achieved considerable successes and turned into one of the leading detachments of the Arab national liberation movement.

Yasir 'Arafat spoke about the struggle conducted by the Palestine resistance movement in the present aggravated situation in the Middle East for the implementation of its national aspirations, against intrigues by imperialism and reaction. On behalf of the entire Palestinian people he expressed deep gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government for consistent and all-round support to the struggle of Palestinians for their lawful rights.

He said that the Palestine Liberation Organization regards the further strengthening of friendship with the USSR and other socialist countries as one of its main tasks.

Leonid Brezhnev wished the courageous Palestinian people further successes in its just struggle and in rallying its ranks. In this cause the Palestinian people can always count on support by the Soviet Union, which firmly stands on positions of internationalist solidarity with the peoples struggling for their national liberation.

Yevgeniy Samoteykin, an aide of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was present at the conversation.

Remarks to TASS Correspondent

LD092152Y Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 9 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 9, TASS--"On behalf of the Palestine Liberation Organization and the entire Palestinian people and from myself personally, I express to the Soviet Union and its people, to the CPSU and the Soviet leaders and personally to General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, whom the Palestinian people regard as their sincere friend, profound gratitude for support and assistance in our difficult struggle for the consistent stand that stems from the principles laid down by great Lenin," chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat told a TASS correspondent. Yasir 'Arafat is on a visit to Moscow at the head of a representative delegation of the PLO.

The Middle East situation was thoroughly discussed during the conversation with Leonid Brezhnev, and our assessments on all questions discussed coincided, Yasir 'Arafat said. Of exceptional importance is the fact that the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee reaffirmed the support for the just struggle of the Palestine Arab people at a time when the Zionist and imperialist circles and their flunkeys in the region launched a vicious, hostile campaign against the Palestinian Arab people and the PLO.

We had a successful and fruitful conversation with member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. During that conversation the sides confirmed their resolve to continue cooperating toward achieving a Middle East settlement. We are also pleased with the results of our meetings with representatives of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee and the Soviet public.

Touching further upon the events in the Middle East, the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee stressed that the situation in the region had sharply complicated after the visit of President of the Arab Republic of Egypt as-Sadat to occupied Jerusalem. The imperialist, Zionist plans are aimed, essentially, not at achieving a just and durable peace in the Middle East but at pushing Arab countries to capitulatory decisions, at imposing their terms on them. The correctness of this assessment has been fully confirmed by the developments of late. The Israeli ruling militarist circles, coordinating their actions with the United States, continued their former obstinate course and toughened their stand still further.

The Palestinian revolution, Yasir 'Arafat went on to say, already gave a rebuff to these plans and will continue the resolute struggle against them at one with all progressive patriotic forces in the Arab world. Of great importance for conducting this struggle successfully is the holding of the conferences in Tripoli and Algiers and creating the front of staunchness and rebuff.

This front represents not only those countries and sides that participated in its formation but is also the manifestation of a mighty current that swept all areas of the Arab world.

Seeking to deal a blow at the Palestinian revolution, the Zionist circles, imperialist circles headed by the United States and their flunkeys in the region resort to various methods. One of them is to draw the Palestinian resistance movement in clashes that have nothing in common with the goals it follows. Such was the case in Jordan and Lebanon, and this is what now happens in the south of Lebanon, where the conservative forces and Israel launched hostilities against peaceful Lebanese villages, Palestinian camps and units and also against the National-Patriotic Forces of Lebanon.

Another method is physical elimination of Palestinian leaders. This is what happened to the PLO representative in London, to prominent Palestinian leaders Kamal Nasir, Kamal Adwan, Hassan Kanafani in Beirut and many others. We have the information that such actions against the Palestinian leadership are planned to be continued, Yasir 'Arafat said.

The enemies of the Palestinian people resort to attempts to undermine the prestige of the PLO and to slander and discredit the organization by grossly distorting the real state of affairs. This refers, for instance, to the incident in Larnaca, which, as is well-known, was sharply condemned by the PLO.

In conclusion Yasir 'Arafat touched upon the most important tasks faced by the Palestinian resistance movement at the present stage. These tasks are further strengthening of national unity and consolidation of the ranks of the Palestinian resistance movement, strengthening of the front of staunchness and rebuff, resolute struggle against all attempts to impose the capitulatory settlement in the Middle East.

The most important task is also the all-round development and strengthening of contacts between all fighting progressive forces in the Arab world and the socialist countries led by the friendly Soviet Union, stressed the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee.

Remarks on USSR Role

LD092000Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 9 Mar 78 LD

[Text] A PLO delegation, led by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of PLO Executive Committee, is currently visiting the Soviet Union. A Moscow Radio correspondent has requested Yasir 'Arafat to talk about what he thinks is the role of the Soviet Union in settling the Middle East conflict. This is what he said:

['Arafat--begin recording] The Soviet Union's role in settling the Middle East problem is basic and major. Those who say otherwise are wrong. The presence of the Soviet Union in the Arab region derives not only from the fact that it supplies arms to the peoples struggling for their freedom and national independence in that region, nor only from the fact that it gives economic aid to a particular country in our Arab region; it derives also from the fact that the Soviet Union, the great power, is present in this place, since it is a sensitive, strategic place in the world.

Hence, the Soviet Union's presence is a basic presence, a realistic and tangible presence. This was expressed in the statement we issued at the conference of steadfastness and confrontation in Tripoli. We quite clearly and frankly stressed the importance of this role, and we stressed the importance of the role of friends, foremost of whom is the Soviet Union.

We should also (?mention) the fact that the Soviet Union is a cochairman of the Geneva conference. We must also point out the fact that resolution 338--it is true that the Palestinian revolution has objections to this resolution--derived from an international equation. The Soviet Union is a trustee and is a basic party in the international equation.

We must also point out the role of the Soviet Union concerning the Palestinian people and the hopes and aspirations of the Arab nation. To us, the Soviet Union--the Soviet people and the Soviet leadership--is playing the role of a friend, the role of one who preserves the rights of the Palestinian people and the hopes and aspirations of the Arab nation in its constant struggle against imperialism, Zionism and colonialism.

Hence we in the Palestinian revolution see the importance of the role the Soviet Union is playing or that which the Soviet Union can play, especially when we see that the United States is playing a role contrary to the aspirations of the Palestinian people, a role that supports the enemies of the Palestinian people and of the Arab nation.

I cannot visualize a solution in this region--a lasting and just solution that can realize the aspirations of our Palestinian people--without the Soviet people having a (?decisive) role in the solution. Otherwise the solution will be an attempt to distort the actual situation. Second, an attempt to get the Palestinian people and the Arab nation on their own, away from their true and effective friends, so as to impose a capitulatory peace on our Arab region [words indistinct] the American-Zionist conditions which they are trying to impose on our Arab region. The Palestinian revolution is (?aware) of the importance of the role the Soviet Union must play and can play in the future in determining the fate of our Arab region. [end recording]

Moscow Departure

LD100754Y Moscow TASS in English 0726 GMT 10 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 10, TASS--A delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, led by Chairman of its Executive Committee Yasir 'Arafat, left Moscow today. At the airport the delegation was seen off by Karen Brutents, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, M. Ash-Sha'ir, head of the representation of the Palestine Liberation Organization in the Soviet Union.

MORE MATERIAL ON MOROCCAN PRIME MINISTER'S USSR VISIT

Airport Arrival

LD091412Y Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 9 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 9, TASS--Ahmed Osman, the prime minister of Morocco, arrived in Moscow today for a working visit. At the airport Ahmed Osman was met by Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; Ivan Arkhipov, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; and by other officials. Among the welcoming party were Maati Jorio, the ambassador of Morocco to the USSR, and the heads of diplomatic missions of other Arab countries accredited in the USSR.

Kremlin Talks

LD091814Y Moscow TASS in English 1802 GMT 9 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 9, TASS--Soviet-Moroccan talks opened today in the Kremlin. They passed in a friendly atmosphere. There was an exchange of opinions on questions of Soviet-Moroccan relations. It was established that both sides are interested in the widening of cooperation in a number of branches of economy in the interests of the peoples of both countries, specifically in the phosphate industry. The sides reached agreement on widening trade and concluding a new commercial agreement.

The talks will continue.

The talks are held by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Minister Ivan Arkhipov and Morococ's prime minister, Ahmed Osman, and other officials from both sides.

USSR Government Dinner

LD091800Y Moscow TASS in English 1741 GMT 9 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 9, TASS--The USSR Government today held a dinner in honour of the prime minister of Morocco, Ahmed Osman, who has arrived in Moscow on a working visit. Present at the dinner were the Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin and other officials.

During the dinner Aleksey Kosygin and Ahmed Osman exchanged speeches. The dinner passed in a friendly atmosphere.

Kosygin Dinner Speech

LD092210Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1830 GMT 9 Mar 78 LD

[Speech by Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, at a Moscow dinner held in honor of Ahmed Osman, Moroccan prime minister, on 9 March--read by announcer]

[Text] Your present visit to the Soviet Union is yet more proof of the firm aspiration of our two countries to promote and deepen mutual relations. While I greet you and greet the ministers and Moroccan delegates who have accompanied you, in the name of the Soviet Union I would like to point out the contribution you, Mr Prime Minister, have made to the cause of Soviet-Moroccan cooperation. I would also like to express confidence that the current meeting will contribute to improving mutual understanding between our two countries and peoples.

This year it is 20 years since diplomatic relations were established between the Soviet Union and Morocco. During these years, we have been able to achieve an important task, namely, to establish the foundation on which friendly cooperation and diverse relations can be built. The fact that all through the years Soviet-Moroccan relations have followed an ascending line in their development is the best proof of the fact that the foundation of these relations is on fully realistic positions and that consolidating these relations conforms to the interests of the peoples of our countries.

When our first ambassador left for Rabat in 1958, the Soviet Government instructed him to promote cordial relations with your country and to help to establish relations and actual, cultural, scientific and other contacts with the broadest sections of the Moroccan people, and also to search for methods to achieve mutually beneficial cooperation in economic, trade and other fields, and to contribute in every way to consolidating the political and economic independence of the young Moroccan state.

This line of Soviet policy toward Morocco organically derives from the principles Lenin had worded. Lenin gave special importance to giving every aid to the peoples of the east struggling against foreign domination. In accordance with this Leninist line, we have been able to make our relations with Morocco cordial and diverse and saturated with the spirit of respect and mutual understanding.

There exist between our two countries active trade relations which have assumed a constant and lasting nature. There exist between us agreements on air transport, navigation and cultural cooperation. The Soviet Union has given Morocco assistance to consolidate its national economic capacity and to construct a number of power and irrigation projects and also to exploit natural resources and train national cadres.

Your current visit to the Soviet Union is linked to the expansion in Soviet-Moroccan economic relations in a field which is extremely important. Tomorrow we are to sign a long-term agreement on cooperation in the field of phosphates, which will mark the beginning of our joint action in exploiting the phosphate deposits in your country. This will help consolidate the Moroccan national economy and develop one of the most important branches of the economy, which employs tens of thousands of workers. For its part, the Soviet Union also has an interest in implementing the new agreement, since it will enable us to obtain more fertilizers, which we intend to use in developing our agriculture. Thus the new agreement is a good example of the mutually beneficial cooperation which is based on realizing this huge economic project together.

We say Soviet-Moroccan cooperation serves the interests of our peoples, but it also has a wider aspect. All the foreign policy activity of the CPSU and the Soviet Government seeks to accomplish the most important task of the age: to insure durable peace among all countries of the world. We are confident that the promotion of relations between the Soviet Union and Morocco contributes toward this end. The consolidation of Soviet-Moroccan relations does not harm any other people. In Morocco, as in any other country in the world, the Soviet Union is not looking for unilateral benefits for itself, nor is it seeking to establish support bases for the purpose of imposing its policy or spreading its influence.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in one of his speeches said: Our enemies, of whatever kind, sometimes twist the question in such a way as to portray Asia, Africa and Latin America as a field for rivalry between the socialist and the capitalist countries, foremost between the Soviet Union and the United States.

All such sayings are false. The peoples of these continents a long time ago stopped being negative targets of history, for they are actively struggling with all their strength for their rights and are searching for their path to progress. These words express very accurately the essence of our position not only concerning the issues which exist in the African Continent but also which exist in any other continent of the world.

The Soviet Union is working to establish equal and mutually beneficial relations among all countries of the world. This position does not agree with the aims of expansion, occupation and subjugation. On the contrary, it helps to establish fairness in international relations. For this reason we support nascent liberated countries, among them Morocco, in establishing a new international economic system. We always said and continue to say that the peoples should decide for themselves their own destiny, and should control their own national resources. The deprivation of rights, poverty and imperialist exploitation and plunder should be destroyed forever.

These ideas now are becoming more instilled in the people's awareness and are forming the foundation for their unity. The Soviet Union is helping to strengthen Arab unity and is supporting the peoples of these countries in this joint struggle against the Israeli aggression and is contributing to the consolidation of peace and the spread of the detente process in order to include the Arab Maghreb and other Mediterranean sea countries. We feel satisfied when we find, while we are proceeding with this policy, new points of coincidence with countries friendly to us. This is also happening in our relations with Morocco.

This applies in the first place to our common understanding of the necessity of durable peace and of reaching a just solution for acute international issues, and especially the removal of the hotbeds of conflict which still exist today. We are advocates of halting military operations and settling disputed issues by way of negotiation. We are fully confident that if the conflicting states show good will and if their actions are in the direction of realizing international detente, they can find just solutions acceptable to all parties concerned. They, as well as the whole world, will benefit from this.

This also applies to the situation in the Middle East. The situation there is still extremely tense. Furthermore, prospects of a peaceful settlement have recently diminished due to Egypt's attempt to find a unilateral solution for the Middle East issue. It is the opinion of the Soviet Union that peace in this region can be guaranteed if the national aspirations of the Arab peoples are taken into consideration and if security is insured for all the Middle East states, including the state of the Arabs of Palestine, which must occupy its appropriate place among other Middle Eastern states. The nearest way to resolve the Middle East issue is through negotiations within the framework of the machinery of the Geneva conference which has been set up. We stress anew this stand of ours, because we do not see an alternative that is even partly acceptable.

The realization of real peace also requires the halting of the arms race. Now, when we are at the threshold of the special session of the UN General Assembly to discuss the disarmament issues, we deem it our duty to once more declare our loyalty to the idea of disarmament and our desire to set up the widest possible front of the forces of peace, which work to realize this historic task. We do not raise the issues of disarmament because we want to demonstrate our effectiveness in the international field or to achieve a political gain, but we do so because we are fully aware of the great importance these issues have for the future of mankind.

I would like to express my hope that Morocco, whose firm stand on the questions of disarmament is very well known, will contribute its worthy share in solving them.

Mr Prime Minister, our talks are taking place in an atmosphere of frankness and good will. This enables us to discuss in a constructive way the questions of our relations. We hope that your visit will help the cause of peace and will increase the proximity between the positions of the Soviet Union and Morocco in the important issues of the era.

Finally, Aleksey Kosygin drank a toast for the success of the talks and the strengthening and expanding of Soviet-Moroccan relations and the good health of the monarch of Morocco, King Hassan II, and the health of the prime minister and his entourage.

Osman Dinner Speech

LD0923485Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1900 GMT 9 Mar 78 LD

[Apparent text of speech by Ahmed Osman, Moroccan prime minister, at 9 March Kremlin dinner held in his honor--read by announcer]

[Text] Permit me, Mr Premier, first of all to express to you on behalf of the delegation and myself our sincere gratitude for the welcome given us and for the kind words you said about Morocco, her king and people. I would like also to take this opportunity to thank you for your invitation, which has enabled me to be with you today in your great, friendly country, a country linked to Morocco by many ties of friendship and cooperation based on mutual and sincere trust.

It is a great honor to express the true friendship and deep respect harbored by King Hassan II and the Moroccan people for Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and for the Soviet people who for 60 years--a relatively short time in the life of a nation--have been able to insure development and progress for their country and make it one of the great states of the world with modern technology based on the utilization of the natural and manpower resources and [words indistinct] of the economy.

Our desire for cooperation did not start today. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between our countries in 1958, Moroccan-Soviet relations have been steadily developing in various fields. I am particularly pleased that my current visit should coincide with the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our countries. With every justification we can express satisfaction, because throughout these years we have built up constant economic, trade, cultural and technical relations which have yielded fruitful and positive results and permitted us to know each other better and to strengthen our mutual trust. This is a valuable achievement which we must preserve and consolidate by continually expanding our cooperation and by increasing and enriching our exchanges.

There is no stronger proof of this mutual desire for the consolidation of relations and developing cooperation than the important agreements we are to sign tomorrow. The signing of these agreements can with full justification be regarded as the beginning of a new era in the history of Moroccan-Soviet relations, because they without any doubt constitute a legal basis for the biggest agreement concluded by the Soviet Union with a Third World state.

If we ignore the figures, these agreements are of deep significance to us and are close to our hearts. Mutual trust and respect have always been a distinguished feature of our relations.

In fact, in our world, which is torn by ideological social and economic contradictions and which is constantly haunted by the spectres of war and poverty, a sovereign state together with its partners should aim to search more for seriousness, straightforwardness, stability and consistency than for complete accord in viewpoints and absolute identity of analysis. These are basic characteristics that equally describe Morocco and the Soviet Union.

Thus, while entering a decisive phase in the development of Moroccan-Soviet cooperation we do not want to stop at what has been attained. On the contrary, we hope this cooperation will develop further because we have many untapped possibilities.

The distance between Morocco and the Soviet Union is not and never has been an obstacle as far as we are concerned, although our social and economic systems are different. This is because the general principles of our policy include respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, national independence and noninterference in the internal affairs of other states. We build our relations with third countries on the same principles, principles of international detente and cooperation between peoples. We are indeed aware that the Soviet Union is fully conscious of this special responsibility on its shoulders as big power in the cause of preserving and strengthening peace and security in the whole world. We also know that the Soviet Union--the basis of one of the fundamental principles of the peace decree which was the first legislative document of the Soviet state drafted at the initiative of Lenin in 1917--seeks peaceful coexistence. The new Constitution of the Soviet Union reaffirmed this 60 years late, as it declares that the Soviet state steadily pursues a Leninist peace policy.

However, everyone knows that it is necessary to insure real peaceful coexistence and actual and firm detente, to remove all hotbeds of tension and disruption of peace and to subsequently develop international cooperation founded on mutual respect and equality in rights. Moreover, nothing except peaceful coexistence can insure, as it should, economic progress and social justice in the world.

Peoples who are forced to mobilize their strength to protect or obtain their national independence and the unity of their territory are diverted from social and economic development tasks. Thus the policies of aggression, repression and exploitation are the main obstacles to the development of vast areas of the world, and they obstruct the insured prosperity of all humanity.

As I speak here about the desire for the justice and dignity that arouses zeal in the oppressed peoples, I mean primarily the valiant Palestinian people, whose heroic struggle I salute here. However, despite the broad international unanimity of views on the question of the Middle East--and despite efforts by relentless and courageous forces of peace and justice and despite the persistent calls of the United Nations--Israel continues its expansionist aggressive policy, thereby endangering peace throughout the world.

For this reason it is very important for the sake of the future of this region and for the sake of all humanity to reach a just and firm settlement on the basis of the withdrawal of occupation forces from all Arab territories and retrieval of the concrete national rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

There is another serious danger to peace that directly affects my country. This danger includes the hotbeds of tension and the explosive situations which are on the increase in the African Continent and which are making everyone anxious.

Morocco, which is one of the initiators and founders of African unity, considers it extremely important that arguments and disputes in Africa--even the most serious--should be solved by Africans on the basis of agreed actions and through fraternal discussion and dialog.

Devotion to these principles is the natural inclination of Morocco, a country of meetings, dialog, a cradle of civilizations, which is always ready to call for harmony founded on honor and dignity and also tolerance and mutual respect for sacred national values.

For this reason my country, due to its good strategic position and its traditions and history and policy, cannot stand idly by on the questions of security and cooperation. For this reason King Hassan II is in complete agreement with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, who said: We consider it possible and necessary that a new system of international relations be set up, based on the sincere and resolute adherence--without any tricks or maneuvers [words indistinct]--to the principles of sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs and (?faultless) implementation of signed treaties and agreements.

Morocco's efforts to defend its achievements and supreme ideals are an indivisable part of the struggle it is waging under the leadership of King Hassan II for building a new society based on (?strict) planning in the spheres of social and economic activities and insuring equal opportunities for all and fair distribution among all sections of the community of the benefits won as a result of development.

In this question we also hope for assistance and cooperation from friendly countries. The level of the delegation accompanying me indicates the importance King Hassan II assigns this mission to the leaders of the Soviet Union.

My visit is taking place at a suitable moment. The warm welcome we received and the atmosphere of frankness and understanding that prevailed at the talks that started today make me optimistic that they will produce fruitful, positive results for our countries and peoples.

Ahmed Osman in conclusion wished long life for the Soviet Union and Morocco and also for Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other Soviet leaders.

GOOD PROSPECTS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF USSR-MOROCCAN TIES

LD092322Y Moscow in Arabic to North Africa 1830 GMT 1 Mar 78 LD

[Aleksey Zlatorunskiy commentary]

[Text] On 2 March, the Moroccan people observe the 22d anniversary of their independence. On that day in 1956, the Moroccan-French statement which put an end to colonialism in that country was signed. In the years of independence, the Moroccan people traveled a road that has not been easy, a typical [words indistinct] as far as each developing country is concerned, which for a long time was a source of raw materials for colonialism. [passage indistinct] Since then efforts have been made to strengthen the national sector of the economy. A positive improvement has been made in the political climate of the country and [words indistinct], above all granting the political parties some freedom and the establishment of a parliament where political parties are given an opportunity to take part in debating internal questions and foreign policy.

Morocco's international course was based on support for national liberation movements, including the war of the Algerian people against colonialism and the consistent pursuit of the policy of nonalinement.

Morocco, which adheres to the principle of supporting the national rights of the world's peoples, played a positive role during the Arab summit conference in Rabat. It is known that at that conference agreement was reached not to resort to separate deals with the Israeli agressor: there was agreement on action to attain a just and lasting peace in the Middle East on the basis of the withdrawal of the agressor forces from all occupied Arab territories and granting the Palestinians the right to determine their future and to set up an independent state.

In international conferences and especially in the UN, Morocco supported the idea of consolidating the principles of peaceful coexistence, detente and disarmament.

Unfortunately aspects in Morocco's foreign policy have recently emerged which indicate deviation from the principles of the policy of nonalinement. This was reflected in unwillingness to use every possibility to politically solve the question of the Western Sahara, taking into account the interests of all parties and in accordance with the recommendations of the Unite Nations. Western imperialist quarters exploited these aspects to interfere in the affairs of Morocco.

In February this year JEUNE AFRIQUE said that the delivery of U.S. arms to Rabat aim at compelling Morocco to support As-Sadat's separate and capitulationist course, which contradicts the resolutions of the Rabat summit conference. On 6 February the New York TIMES pointed out that the United States, which was involving Morocco in its game in the Middle East, is engaged in a dangerous adventure.

Soviet-Moroccan relations have traditionally been based on a friendly foundation. The Soviet Union was one of the first countries to recognize the independence of the young state. In 1958 the first trade agreement was signed, and a payment agreement then followed. A few days ago L'OPINION said the Soviet Union was one of the great industrial powers in the world that gives technical aid to other countries on the basis of respect for national sovereignty and equality and helps make natural resources serve the interests of these countries.

With the help of the Soviet Union, a complete hydroelectric complex was built on the Dra River; it permitted, in addition to providing electricity, irrigation of 18,000 hectares. The thermopower station in Jarada, also built with the help of Soviet experts, provides 30 percent of the total power output in Morocco. They helped in discovering more than one natural resource.

Mutually beneficial trade expands year after year. The Soviet Union, for example, occupied first place among purchasers of Morocco's citrus fruit, the country's traditional export. Not long ago in Moscow the conclusion took place of a Soviet-Moroccan economic agreement which was described in Morocco as [word indistinct] deal. It is concerned with the joint exploitation of the phosphate resources in the (?Meskela) region. The paper EL MAGHREB said that implementation of this project will turn the country into the largest source of fertilizer production in Africa.

All these facts show that there are good propects for the development of Soviet-Moroccan relations. Clearly the extent of the success of the development of these relations is closely tied to the soundness of the situation, in Morocco and the Arab world generally.

CPSU'S TYAZHELNIKOV LEADS DELEGATION TO PDRY

LD092012Y Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 9 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 9, TASS--A CPSU delegation led by Yevgeniy Tyazhelnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, head of the Propaganda Department of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow for Aden today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the united political organization--National Front of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

WEIZMAN STATEMENT CAMOUFLAGES ISRAEL'S ANNEXATION POLICY

LD081808Y Moscow TASS in English 1612 GMT 8 Mar 78 LD

[Text] New York, March 8 TASS--Gen Weizman, Israeli minister of defence, who arrived in the United States for talks on further deliveries of American weapons to Israel, stated that the construction of Israeli settlements on Arab lands will possibly be suspended for the next two-three weeks. This manoeuvre by Tel Aviv is being timed for the forthcoming visit by Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin to the United States. Begin is to [word indistinct] President Carter and [words indistinct] discuss with him the problems of a Middle East settlement within the framework of the separate Israeli-Egyptian talks.

The question of Israeli settlements and military garrisons which have been or are being set up in the Arab lands captured by Tel Aviv is one of key problems of an all-embracing settlement of the situation in the Middle East. Arab peoples demand Israel's full withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, and the granting of the right to self-determination, including the establishment of a state of their own, to the Arab people of Palestine.

Tel Aviv's program for colonization of the captured Arab lands is aimed first of all at preventing exactly the establishment of a Palestinian state, and at consolidating Israel's hold on other people's territory and at retaining its control over important economic and (?strategic) areas.

According to a report of the Israeli newspaper DAVAR, the (?specially) elaborated (?program) for the colonization of the captured Arab lands envisages the setting up of (?32) settlements in the period of 1978-1992 in addition to the already existing almost a hundred militarized Israeli enclaves in Arab territory.

All this indicates that Israeli aggressors are far from giving up their annexationist course--to tear away part of the Arab lands forever, and are only resorting to various devices to camouflage [word indistinct] (?policy). The statement on possible suspension of the construction of settlements for two-three weeks is only a gesture which is designed to delude the world public and create the semblance of concessions on the part of Israel while the actual aim is to gain time for greater consolidation of Israel's military positions in the occupied Arab lands and at the same time get more weapons from the United States.

REPORT ON ISRAEL'S EXPANSIONIST AIMS CITED

LD061939Y Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 6 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 6, TASS--"By exploiting the Sinai's natural resources Tel Aviv wants to consolidate its illegal presence in the Arab lands. Moreover, the invaders hope that Cairo will be 'cooperative' and meet their expansionist aims halfway," IZVESTIYA writes today.

"The oil concerns have always regarded Israel as a possible bridgehead for aggression, as a means of deterring those oil producing Arab countries that would like to oppose their diktat," the newspaper says. "It was no incident [as received] that American oil specialists appeared in the Sinai as soon as Israeli soldiers came there in 1967."

"In 1975, after practically exhausting the Abu Rudays deposit as a result of thoughtless exploitation, Israel and its partners had to return the spent oil wells to Egypt. But this did not mean that Tel Aviv had stopped plundering natural resources belonging to another state. On the contrary, brigandage continued on a still larger scale".

"Shortly before the beginning of the separate Egyptian-Israeli talks", IZVESTIYA goes on, "an oil gusher began producing off the shores of the Sinai Peninsula near the city of Al-Tur. Approximately at the same time, a gas deposit was discovered in the north of the Sinai near the city of Al-Arish. These reports caused much excitement among the Tel Aviv leadership, perhaps no less excitement than news of As-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem. According to most conservative estimates, the newly discovered oil deposit alone can supply three-fourths of Israel's oil demand. As to the gas deposit it already produces to 56,000 cubic metres of gas a day. Now drilling operations are under way. Political observers ask what seems to be quite a natural question: And what is about the "Begin plan" under which the Sinai with its mineral deposits is to be returned to Egypt? When Israeli officials are asked such a question they only smile enigmatically: They already have another plan, one for working oil wells up to 1979. Tel Aviv allocated tens of millions of dollars for carrying it out. It is believed in Israel that this is only a part of a rich oil stratum and they plan to put into operation 10 more wells in two years' time."

"But it is the Egyptian people, the real master of its natural resources, that is to have its last say in this matter. The invaders' illusions will be dispelled in the same way as a mirage disappears in the sands of the Sinai".

CONTRADICTORY U.S., ISRAELI MIDEAST STAND VIEWED

LD091834Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1230 GMT 9 Mar 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Israeli Defense Minister Weizman is now in the United States. He is conducting talks in Washington seeking new arms deliveries to Israel. General Weizman has presented to the Pentagon a detailed list of the types and quantities of arms Israel wants from the United States in the course of the next few years. These arms include more modern aircraft and tanks and electronic equipment valued at $13.5 billion.

Political observers today pose the following question: How can one reconcile the Israeli-U.S. talks and their statements on their desire for peace in the Middle East? Washington stresses that the United States is persisting in supporting the aggressive trend of Israel in order to help Israel make difficult decisions that serve the establishment of peace in the Middle East--as if militarily strong Israel will easily capitulate to the Arab demands to establish a just and lasting peace in the region. This is Washington's logic.

But what is actually happening? The doubling of U.S. military and other assistance to Israel whets the appetite of the aggressor. Tel Aviv refuses to retreat at all from its stubborn stand on the issues of settling the Middle East crisis, such as the liberation of all occupied territories and the realization of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

In the light of this all the talk about differences between Washington and Tel Aviv, particularly on the colonization [isti'mar] of the occupied territories, is highly hypocritical. Even President Carter recently said that it is not at all necessary for Israel to give back every square meter of the occupied Arab territories.

Thus, Cairo has to blame the stubborn Israeli attitude and also the military aid which Israel is receiving. This is what Egyptian War Minister Al-Jamasi referred to in Romania when he said that Israel has become an arsenal amidst the Arab world. Israel, he added, is continuing to receive large quantities of arms. Directly alluding to Cairo's new friends, General Al-Jamasi said that all this is occuring without consideration of the fact that Egypt had provided all the circumstances for successful Egyptian-Israel talks. Such a statement by the Egyptian minister can be regarded as a compulsory admission of Cairo's illusions regarding the possibility of a change in U.S.-Israeli attitudes concerning the Middle East settlement.

SYRIAN PRESIDENT'S SPEECH RECEIVES FURTHER COVERAGE

LD091052Y Moscow TASS in English 1003 GMT 9 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Damascus, March 9, TASS--In foreign affairs, the Syrian Arab Republic will continue strengthening its relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. It will support the peoples who are fighting for independence, will render assistance to all national liberation movements that are coming out against imperialism, racialism and reaction. This was stated by the president of the country, Hafiz al-Asad, at a meeting of the People's Council of the Syrian Arab Republic in connection with his inauguration as head of state for another seven-year term.

Syria, he emphasized, will continue coming out in defence of the Arab people of Palestine, for the exercise of their legitimate national rights, will fight against all capitulatory plans for a settlement of the Middle East crisis. In this context, Hafiz al-Asad stressed the importance of strengthening inter-Arab solidarity, which is an effective tool for frustrating capitulatory, separatist variations of a settlement of the conflict. In internal affairs, the president remarked, efforts will be continued to strengthen national unity, to enhance the role of the progressive national front of the Syrian Arab Republic in guiding political and organisational-mass activities in the country. The state sector, which holds major positions in the national economy, he said, will be further developed. In drawing up five-year plans for the development of the country, priority will be given to the timely placing into service of projects under construction, to the advance of agriculture, the prospecting and exploitation of natural resources. Hafiz al-Asad stressed the need of strengthening the country's defensive potential and of raising the combat preparedness of its armed forces.

SOVIET-SYRIAN COMMISSION OPENS IN DAMASCUS

LD072005Y Moscow TASS in English 1927 GMT 7 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Damascus, March 7, TASS--A standing Soviet-Syrian commission for economic and technical cooperation opened here. The Syrian side is led by G. Huraniyah, the minister of state for planning, and the Soviet side by Mordvinov, deputy chairman of the USSR Committee for Foreign Economic Relations under the USSR Council of Ministers.

The delegation was received yesterday by the deputy prime minister for economic affairs of Syria, J. Shayya.

MOSCOW RADIO MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF SYRIAN REVOLUTION

LD021910Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 2 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Today, Moscow Radio begins Syrian Arab Republic Week devoted to the national day of this friendly state and the 15th anniversary of the 8 March revolution. For an entire week, we shall present material on the achievements of the Syrian people in the anti-imperialist struggle, in rebuilding a new life and Soviet-Syrian cooperation. We shall also cover the activities of the Soviet-Syrian Freindship Society and the work of Soviet experts who are contributing to the national economy of the friendly country. We are convinced that the recognition of the Syrian Arab Republic Week by Moscow Radio will further strengthen the friendly relations between the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic.

We have asked the Syrian ambassador to the Soviet Union, Jabr al-Kafri, to open the celebration. Here are his comments on this occasion:

[Al-Kafri--recorded] There have long been relations of cooperation and friendship between the Soviet Union and Syria: Cooperation in various political, economic, military, cultural and social fields. Since 8 March 1963, these relations have developed increasingly and have acquired a stable and promising character. Relations of friendship and cooperation have become traditional between the two countries.

Recently, the secretary general of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party, President Hafiz al-Asad, visited the Soviet Union and held successful and fruitful talks with Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. These talks showed complete understanding between them on various questions and underlined the importance of meetings on summit level. They also stressed the growing support from the Soviet Union and other socialist states for the Arab nation in its struggle against imperialism and Zionism. Cooperation has also grown in the economic field and efforts to continue this development are being made in major economic areas such as energy, electricity, oil industry, transport and irrigation as well as in continuing to raise the defense capabilities of our valiant army.

We are confident that the Arab people and their vigilant forces will frustrate all plots which are being hatched against them, particularly the negotiations of treason and humiliation and capitulation which are being conducted by As-Sadat with the imperialist and Israeli enemies of our nation. Arab rights to Arab lands will triumph. Arab territory occupied by the Israeli enemy will be liberated and the rights of the people of Palestine will be regained thanks to the steadfast faith and courage of the fighting President Hafiz al-Asad in resisting these plots and to the struggle of our people and the sincere and unbiased support of our friends throughout the world, led by the Soviet Union.

On this occasion I thank you for holding a Syrian week on Moscow Radio on the occasion of the 8 March revolution anniversary. This confirms the ties of friendship and cordiality and proves that these ties will gain depth and strength each year in the interests of the two peoples and countries. Thank you. [end recording]

SOMALI DECISION TO WITHDRAW FROM OGADEN REPORTED

LD100716Y Moscow TASS in English 0658 GMT 10 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Nairobi, March 10, TASS--It is reported from Mogadiscio that the Ministry of Information and National Guidance of Somalia has announced that Somalia is stopping its military actions in Ogaden and has decided to withdraw its troops from Ethiopian territory. The decision on troop withdrawal was taken at a meeting of the leadership of the ruling party of Somalia. [Moscow TASS in English at 1040 GMT on 10 March adds the following paragraph: "From the report it is not clear whether all Somalian armed units will be withdrawn from Ethiopia's territory."]

INTERNATIONAL REPORTS ON SOMALI ARMY ROUT CITED

LD091348Y Moscow TASS in English 1227 GMT 9 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, March 9, TASS--The Armed Forces and people's militia detachments of Ethiopia, who are fighting on the eastern front against Somali troops that had invaded Ethiopian territory, achieved more success s. The strategically important town of Fich, south of the earlier liberated town of Ji iga and the town of Daghabur, has been fully liberated, the National Revolutionary Operations Command of Ethiopia reports.

Ethiopia's People's Revolutionary Army, the statement of the command says, continues developing the successful offensive. The enemy is retreating in disorder in all directions. The national armed forces consolidated positions in districts earlier liberated from Somali troops. Thus, almost all districts of the eastern highlands are once again under Ethiopian control. The liberation of the towns of Fich and Daghabur, the command emphasizes, reinvigorates revolutionary Ethiopia in the struggle against internal and external reaction and marks another advance along the road towards final victory over the enemies of the revolution.

New York, March 9, TASS--Commenting on the military operations in Ogaden, the New York TIMES says that one Somali brigade was wiped out and three others encircled as a result of the offensive by the Ethiopian forces. The newspaper adds that most Somali units were dispersed and are reported to retreat in disorder in the direction of the Somali frontier.

Paris, March 9, TASS--The French newspaper AURORE says today that a certain part in fanning the Somali-Ehtiopian conflict had been played by Saudi Arabia, which "blinded by anti-communism" rendered impressive financial aid to Somalia. However, Saudi Arabia's lavish calls urging Somalia to occupy the Ogaden district, the newspaper says, turned out to be impractible. If developments in Ogaden, where the Ethiopian Army is conducting a counter-offensive, continue in the same way in the future, the Somalis may very soon be in a critical situation.

WESTERN POWERS SUPPORT ERITREAN SECESSIONISTS

LD091428Y Moscow TASS in English 1356 GMT 9 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, March 9, TASS--The Armed Forces and people's militia detachments of Ethiopia are waging an active struggle against gangs of secessionists, who are terrorising civilians in the province of Eritrea in the north of the country. At the same time the people's army is rendering broad support to the workers and peasants of Eritrea in implementing the program of radical socioeconomic transformations, proclaimed by the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] of Ethiopia.

The ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY reports that a district revolutionary operations committee has been set up in Senafe, that women's and youth organizations began functioning, that preparations are under way for setting up peasants' associations and for improving farm production. The Ethiopian People's Army helps peasants in the harvesting campaign.

Tension continues in the northern province of Ethiopia sparked off by operations of secessionist gangs that enjoy all-round support from Western powers, NATO member countries, and from reactionary Arab regimes. External reactionary forces seek to wrest Eritrea from Ethiopia, to set up a puppet pseudostate there as a stage towards the establishment by reactionary regimes of their control over the Red Sea.

Ethiopia's PMAC more than once emphasized its desire for a peaceful solution to the Eritrean problem, inherited from the feudal-monarchist regime which had been overthrown by the people's revolution. Mengistu Haile Mariam, the PMAC chairman, recently reaffirmed the immutability of this course. He added that the main obstacle to a solution of the Eritrean problem, which would accord with the interests of the population of that province and of Ethiopia as a whole, was flagrant intervention by outside reactionary forces in the domestic affairs of revolutionary Ethiopia.

ZAMBIA DEMANDS UN COUNCIL MEETING ON RHODESIAN ATTACK

LD100750Y Moscow TASS in English 0639 GMT 10 Mar 78 LD

[Text] New York, March 10, TASS--The Republic of Zambia has demanded that a Security Council meeting should be called immediately because of a new armed attack by Rhodesia. The bandit attack by the racists against that sovereign state caused considerable human casualties.

In its appeal to the Security Council Zambia qualified the aggressive actions of the Salisbury illegal regime as a serious threat to international peace and security. The Zambian Government's demand was widely supported by the group of African countries in the UNO who condemned the actions of Rhodesian military.

Attack Follows Internal Agreement

LD091930Y Moscow in English to Africa 1500 GMT 9 Mar 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In the wake of another act of aggression against Botswana, the racist regime in Rhodesia has again committed an act of armed aggression against Zambia. Supported by aircraft, its troops invaded Zambian territory in the region of the town of Laungwa, formerly Feira. This is Rhodesia's biggest act of armed provocation against Zambia yet. The African press specially notes that the attack came soon after Ian Smith and the African puppets had signed the so-called internal settlement agreement in Salisbury. The deal, clinched with British and American backing, aims at setting up a new colonialist regime in the country. It was signed in Salisbury in circumvention of the United Nations resolutions that recognize the right of the Rhodesian Zimbabwe to self-determination and independence. No wonder the agreement has been rejected categorically by the Patriotic Front, the organisation recognized by the OAU as the sole legitimate representative of the Zimbabwe people.

The front's leaders, Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, have emphasized in their statement that the solution offered in the Salisbury deal runs contrary to the interests of the mass of people in Rhodesia. In fact the internal settlement agreement came under fire all over Africa.

At the United Nations Security Council Thomas Boya of Benin has branded the illegal Salisbury deal as part of an imperialist conspiracy to defend the political and strategic interests of London and Washington in the south of Africa. According to the United Nations decolonization committee the number of British and American companies operating in Rhodesia is over 190 and 60 respectively.

The Rhodesian racists are using weapons obtained from the United States and Britain and other western countries to bring death and destruction to Rhodesia's neighbors. As the United Nations general secretary, Dr Waldheim, has said the acts of aggression committed by the illegal Rhodesian regime pose a threat to peace and security in Africa. To remove this threat urgent action is needed to abolish the racist Smith regime and to have power there transferred to the African majority, whose sole legitimate representative is the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front.

Zambian Minister to New York

LD091950Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 9 Mar 78 LD

[From the "International Diary" program with Yevgeniy Kachanov]

[Text] Feeling his position to be unstable, Smith, the boss of the Rhodesian racists, is trying to internationalize the situation and, by drawing other countries into it, give himself room for further maneuvers. Observers assessing the intrusion of Rhodesian forces, with air support, into the territory of neighboring Zambia at the beginning of this week, share this view. Reports have been received that the Zambian troops inflicted heavy losses on the aggressor and forced him to withdraw. Six Rhodesian aircraft were shot down, and five Zambian soldiers were killed. About 20 civilians were wounded. It is reported that artillery and machinegun fire is still heard occasionally on the border between the two countries. Zambia intends to complain to the UN Security Council concerning the aggressive actions of the Smith regime, and for this purpose, Dr Mwale, Zambian foreign minister, has flown to New York.

SIERRA LEONE ATTACKS DIVISIVE WESTERN PROPAGANDA

LD100824Y Moscow TASS in English 0624 GMT 10 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Freetown, March 9, TASS--The Sierra Leonean Government newspaper DAILY MAIL exposed the actions of Western propaganda which is bringing about an atmosphere of hostility and distrust in relations between the Sudan and Ethiopia. The newspaper's leading article says that the aim of those actions is clear to the utmost: To frustrate the decisions worked out in Freetown by the OAU Special Commission for settling relations between the Sudan and Ethiopia.

The DAILY MAIL writes that progressive Africa issues a fitting rebuff to the hostile propaganda attacks aimed at splitting the unity of African states. Part of recommendations and decisions of the OAU Commission have already been implemented.

The newspaper emphasizes that Sierra Leone will continue to do all it can to implement the accords reached in Freetown.

SOUTHEAST ASIA

USSR'S FIRYUBIN ARRIVES IN SINGAPORE FOR TALKS WITH LEE

LD091340Y Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 9 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Nikolay Firyubin has arrived in Singapore on a 4-day visit. He is to have talks with Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and Foreign Minister Sinnathamby Rajartnam.

The press in Singapore notes that in recent times, trade, economic and cultural relations have been developing successfully between the two countries. Also fruitful is the work of two joint Soviet-Singapore companies [names indistinct]. The Soviet Union exports machine tools, paper, textiles and imports traditional export goods from that country.

UN ECONOMIC COMMISSION STUDIES ASIAN DEVELOPMENT

LD091952Y Moscow TASS in English 1926 GMT 9 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Bangkok, March 9, TASS--The 34th annual session of the U.N. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific Ocean, currently held here, has started the discussion of the influence of the economic crisis in the capitalist world on the developing countries in the area and its discussion of the development programme for the 80's. The present world economic system is ineffective and needs drastic changes, said Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan speaking at the session. He stressed that there can be no favourable results in the implementation of development programmes without stable peace in Asia and the Pacific region. Only peace and stability can make international cooperation fruitful and durable. The prime minister reminded that during the past year Thailand concluded a number of bilateral agreements with countries in Indochina and expressed his satisfaction at the commission's efforts to resume its activities in the development of the Mekong River basin.

The representative of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam also expressed his high estimation of the efforts to resume the commission's activities. This is a vivid example of the fact that differences in social systems cannot be an obstacle in the development of international cooperation, said the representative.. He also expressed satisfaction at the improvement of the political situation in Southeast Asia and called for the development of multilateral cooperation in the area. Speaking of the successes achieved by Vietnam in eliminating the consequences of the war, the Vietnamese delegate expressed his regret at the fact that the U.S. continues to ignore the demand for aid in the rehabilitation of the Vietnamese economy ruined by the U.S. This is the duty of the United States and it must be fulfilled, stressed the delegate.

The Laotian delegate called for international cooperation in financing the project of developing the Mekong River basin. We said that the realization of the project will play an important role in the development of the countries in Indochina. The restructuring of international economic relations last year, said the Soviet representative, confirmed once again that this issue remains one of the most important in the activities of the U.N. We are convinced that the economic and social commission for Asia and the Pacific can make its contribution to the development of broad cooperation in Asia and the Pacific region based on equality and mutual benefit. The normalization of situation in the area creates an opportunity for the developing countries to concentrate their main efforts on social and economic problems. We believe that the commission can and will play a big role in stabilizing peace in the region. Peace and security will benefit international cooperation and create favourable conditions for economic and social development of the countries in the region, stressed the Soviet delegate.

AUCCTU DELEGATION VISITS TEXTILE COMBINE IN DPRK

LD081527Y Moscow TRUD in Russian 7 Mar 78 p 3 LD

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 March TASS--The Soviet trade union delegation headed by AUCCTU Secretary K.Yu. Matskyavichyus, which is in the DPRK, is continuing to familiarize itself with life in the republic and with the successes of the Korean working people in socialist building. When the delegation visited the Pyongyang textile combine named for Korean-Soviet friendship--the country's largest--a meeting was held at the enterprise.

The delegation was greeted warmly on behalf of the combine's thousand-strong collective by DPRK Hero of Labor Chu Chong-sun. Addressing the meeting, she pointed out that the Korean and Soviet working people are class brothers struggling to achieve the same aim and that relations between the two countries are strengthening and developing daily. Chu Chong-sun warmly thanked the Soviet people and Soviet trade unions for their constant and active support for the just cause of Korea's unification on a peaceful, democratic basis. In reply, the head of the Soviet delegation wished the Korean people and the combine's workers great successes in the struggle to fulfill the national economic 7-year plan. During the Soviet delegation's talks with the leadership of the Korean United Trade Unions and the agricultural w rkers union, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, the sides exchanged opinions on urgent questions concerning the activities of Soviet and Korean trade unions and discussed plans for the development of cooperation between organizations.

The Soviet trade union delegation laid a wreath at the Liberation monument, which was erected in the center of Pyongyang in memory of the Soviet soldiers who fell during battles for the Korean people's freedom and independence against Japanese colonial rule.

AUCCTU Delegation Departs

LD091533Y Moscow TRUD in Russian 8 Mar 78 p 3 LD

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 March TASS--Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Committee of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee, yesterday received the Soviet trade union delegation headed by AUCCTU Secretary K.Yu. Matskyavichyus, which has been here for a week on a visit at the invitation of the Korean United Trade Unions [KUTU] Central Committee.

Today the Soviet trade union delegation left for home. It was seen off at the airport by Mun Pyong-nok, deputy chairman of the KUTU Central Committee, and other officials.

NEW U.S. 'PACIFIC DOCTRINE' TO EXPAND MILITARY ROLE

LD091626Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1300 GMT 9 Mar 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] About 100,000 American and South Korean servicemen are participating in maneuvers which are taking place in the vast region embracing the whole of the central Pacific and the Far East. This is the biggest military action since the end of the Second World War, with United States units on bases in Japan, Hawaii and the Philippines participating as well as occupation forces in South Korea, ships and planes of the 7th U.S. Fleet and special landing units recently formed by the Pentagon in keeping with President Carter's directives.

An official statement says that the maneuvers are to help coordinate joint operations of the army, navy and air force in case of emergency. But this vague wording conceals the aspiration of the United States military circles to aggravate the situation in the eastern part of Asia and at the same time to show the Asian nations and government the might of the United States Armed Forces. Apparently the need to conduct these maneuvers was partly due to certain trends in this region which were not to the liking of Washington. It is an open secret that aspirations to conduct an independent foreign and domestic policy can now be seen not only in the broad popular masses, but in the governments of the countries with United States military presence. The main point of concern for the United States ruling circles has long been such facts as the growing opposition to the Pak Chong-hui regime in South Korea, anti-American manifestations in Japan and the opposition of ASEAN [Association of Southeast Asian Nations] countries to Washington's plans to turn this regional alliance into a military bloc.

The United States of America believes that the large-scale military muscle flexing will intimidate the disobedient and strengthen the United States position on the Asian Continent. It is also noteworthy that this time the Pentagon not only uses its own armed forces but involves as well the South Korean puppet regime. Moreover, the Pentagon did its utmost to create an impression that Japan, the Philippines and other Asian countries with American war installations also take part in this action. There is a widespread opinion that in so doing the United States of America is testing its new Pacific Doctrine, which is an improved edition of Nixon's ill-famed Guam Doctrine. The goal of these two doctrines is one and the same: namely, Asians should fight or be ready to fight Asians in the interests of the United States. The only difference is that the Guam Doctrine provided for a smaller part for Americans in future military conflict, while according to the new Pacific Doctrine the United States Armed Forces will play a total role [as heard] in these conflicts. Apparently one of the tests of the maneuvers is to strengthen the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul alliance. Judging by some statements of the United States, high-ranking officials the United States of America is linking with this closed group its most ambitous plans, aimed at establishing United States hegemony on the Asian Continent. The military arsenals set up by the Americans in the Far East can be compared only with the consignments of United States arms received by the Persian Gulf region and the Middle East. But Japan and South Korea are second to none in Asia as to the number of American arms. [passage indistinct]

These are only maneuvers and only blank shots that can be heard on Asian soil and in Asian waters. But before the Americans started their adventure in Indochina they often used the Asian coastal area as their training ground. [passage indistinct]

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement which said that the Pentagon's maneuvers represent a serious encroachment on peace and security of the Korean Peninsula and the whole of Asia, a challenge to all peace-loving people in the world. It urges to consolidate all the anti-imperialist and antimilitarist forces.

FUKUDA APPROVES LIMITED NUCLEAR ROLE FOR JAPAN

LD091444Y Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 9 Mar 78 LD

["Dangerous Plans"--TASS headline]

[Text] Tokyo, March 9, TASS--High-ranking figures of the Japanese Government have actively joined in the campaign for creating a nuclear arsenal for the Japanese Armed Forces. Speaking in parliament, Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda said that "in certain cases Japan may possess the nuclear weapons". As long as the government of the Liberal-Democratic Party is in power, he stressed, this viewpoint will hardly change.

The pronouncements by the Prime Minister followed the sacrilegious statement from the parliamentary rostrum by director of the defence agency's defence bureau K. Ito, who claimed that the "atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki are a defensive tactical weapon in their yield, and possession of the nuclear weapon of this yield is not prohibited by the Japanese Constitution." This statement sounded as an outrage upon the memory of hundreds of thousands of Japanese, who died during the American atomic bombings of the Japanese cities. The seriousness of the intentions of Japan's ruling circles to substantiate juridically and then create a nuclear arsenal for the Japanese Army is seen from the "consensus" of the Liberal-Democratic Government tabled in parliament today. According to the KYODO TSUSHIN agency, this document claims that article nine of the Japanese Constitution renouncing war and the creation of military potential does not prohibit Japan to have nuclear and conventional weapons "necessary for defence".

The active support by the government of the advocates of Japan's nuclear armament meets with resolute protests of public and the press. The statement by leading figures of the government on "admissibility of possession of the nuclear weapon," which practically cannot be divided into "defensive" and "offensive," the newspaper YOMIURI writes, paves the ground to equipping the Japanese Self-Defence Forces with mass destruction weapons. In the opinion of the newspaper, this policy of the government will inevitably touch off sharp and well-grounded criticism abroad.

Nonproliferation Treaty Ignored

LD0915[illegible] Moscow TASS in English 1516 GMT 9 Mar 78 LD

["Japan's Nuclear Ambitions"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, March 9, TASS--TASS political commentator Askold Biryukov writes: Japan ratified the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons less than two years ago, but a campaign for the possession of such weapons is already under way in that country. Launched by the generals and the "merchants of death" the campaign is being lately getting an overt support from official circles. As recently as on Wednesday, Takeo Fukuda, the head of government, came forward with a statement in parliament on a possibility of provision of the Japanese Army with atomic bombs. Several days earlier Sunao Sonoda, minister of foreign affairs, disavowed his pronouncements that the acquisition of such weapons contradicts both the Constitution and the policy of Japan.

Judging by everything, Japanese figures who suffer from nuclear ambitions are again preparing to apply "shock therapy" to their own people, expecting to "cure" the Japanese from the "atomic allergy" in order to put nuclear weapons unimpededly into the hands of Japan's Armed Forces revived after the war. After 1945 the Japanese have been consistently taught to connive at the violation of the country's fundamental law which forbids Japan to create its armed forces. Only some facts must be recalled. The year 1950--a 75,000-strong "reserve police corps"--the nucleus of a future army, or as it was called at the time "tadpole" was formed in the country on the plea of defence from alleged "communist menace". In the course of some four years, upon changing the name first to a "national security corps" and then to "self-defence troops," the "tadpole" developed into a "frog" which now numbers almost 300,000 bayonets. At present the events are developing in a still more dangerous direction: Attempts are being made to turn the "amphibian" into a real predator. While the international community is busy persistently searching for ways to curb and end the nuclear arms race, to reduce and then eliminate nuclear weapons, the behaviour of some representatives of Japan's ruling circles is arousing a legitimate surprise and concern among the peace-loving public. The behavior questions the sincerity of statements by the present leaders of Japan as to allegiance to international treaties and agreements.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

ESTONIAN FINANCE MINISTER EXPLAINS RECENT PRICE CHANGES

LD091605Y Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 2 Mar 78 p 2 LD

[Text] ETA--Yesterday the papers published a report on another reduction in prices of many industrial goods and the regulation of prices of certain types of goods and services. An ETA correspondent asked A. Norak, Estonian minister of finance, to comment on this report. The socialist system of price formation in our country is stable and dynamic. As a result of improvements in production conditions and the uneven levels of expenditure in certain national economic sectors, changes in the retail prices of some goods are advisable and necessary. The latest substantial reduction in retail prices covered a large group of consumer goods, and was the result of a reduction in the prime cost of their production. The expanded sale of these goods has begun in 224 stores and trading points in the republic. Although the reduction in socially necessary labor expenditure is a general, law-governed pattern of the socialist system, this process is uneven. Hence, it is necessary to regulate the prices of certain goods and services.

As can be seen from the report of the USSR Council of Ministers State Prices Committee, it has become necessary to increase the retail price of articles made of gold and platinum group metals. And, despite an increase, the retail price of gasoline is still lower than in other countries.

It is necessary to regulate the cost of repairing, servicing and spare parts for cars belonging to citizens in order to cover expenditure by automobile service centers. Since the volume of these services is limited, the real incomes of the majority of the population will not be affected. In connection with the repeated increases in coffee and cocoa bean prices on the world market, it has been necessary to increase our retail prices of imported goods that contain them. It has been decided to pay a compensation to people marrying for the first time. This is to come from the state budget and is for the increase in wedding ring prices. The compensation will amount to R35 per ring, and is to be paid by the Civil Registry Office branches where the marriage is applied for by the future spouses. Invalids who get either free transportation facilities or an allowance for them will receive compensation for the increase in the price of gasoline, repairs, servicing and spare parts for passenger cars and invalid carriages. This compensation will come out of the state budget. Car owners will get R120 and the carriage owners will get R48 per annum. Thus, the increase in the prices of these goods and services will not reduce the amount of state assistance for this category of citizens.

The increase in the prices of individual goods and the regulations of tariffs for certain services do not contradict the course of insuring price stability. The prices of an overwhelming majority of consumer goods remain the same, although production expenditure on them is greater than the retail prices, and they are supported by state subsidies.

This year, more than R31 billion are allocated from the USSR state budget for the production of dairy produce and butter; meat and meat products; children's clothes and footwear, and other goods.

This guarantee of stable prices for essential goods insures the steady growth of the Soviet people's real incomes.

SOYUZ-28 COSMONAUTS PREPARE FOR RETURN TO EARTH

LD091230Y Moscow TASS in English 1134 GMT 9 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Flight Control Centre, March 9, TASS--Yuriy Romanenko, Georgiy Grechko, Aleksey Gubarev and Vladimir Remek are completing joint scientific research and experiments on board the orbital research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-27-Soyuz-28 today. After breakfast and medical examinations, operations were continued to prepare the space ship Soyuz-28 for return to the earth. The cosmonauts are switching on and testing the on-board systems and the engine, are transferring and placing into the descent vehicle the materials of the research done, and the used equipment--into the living compartment. The program of the crew's working day includes medical-biological experiments to study the dynamics of change of the composition of gaseous medium and the quantitative and specific composition of microflora in the compartments of the complex and [they] are also doing physical exercises and television reports. According to the reports of the crew, the on-board systems of the orbital complex are functioning normally. The cosmonauts feel well.

Further Report

LD091232Y Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 9 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Flight Control Centre, March 9, TASS--The international crew of the Soyuz-28 spaceship--Aleksey Gubarev (USSR) and Vladimir Remek (Czechoslovakia)--this morning reported that they had fully accomplished their scientific tasks and, together with Yuriy Romanenko and Georgiy Grechko, began packing their luggage which will be returned to earth. "We did not set ourselves the task to burden the first international crew with a more complex and longer program, said the flight controller, Dr. of Technical Sciences Aleksey Yeliseyev. Piloted flights under the Inter-cosmos program are just beginning and the main task today is to check the degree of capacity of work of mixed teams of cosmonauts, the possibility of parallel experiments on scientific orbital stations by two crews of spaceships". The Soviet Cosmonauts Yuriy Romanenko and Georgiy Grechko will mark three months of their work in the Salyut-6 station on March Tenth. Assessing the work done on orbit by the first international crew, Lieutenant General of the Airforce Vladimir Shatalov, the director of the training of Soviet cosmonauts, said that both cosmonauts had displayed team work, had cooperated well with the main crew of the expedition, Romanenko and Grechko, had made during the the flight a number of proposals for improving the methods of observations and experiments. Gabarev and Remek began preparing for their return to earth. They are packing their luggage, the equipment and scientific materials which have to be returned. They are expected on earth on March Tenth.

LATE REPORT: SOYUZ-28 CREW RETURNS TO EARTH

LD101406Y Moscow TASS in English 1402 GMT 10 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 10, TASS--The international space crew, consisting of the USSR Cosmonaut Aleksey Gubarev and the Czechoslovak Cosmonaut Vladimir Remek, returned to earth today. Yuriy Romanenko and Georgiy Grechko are continuing their work on board the orbital station Salyut-6.

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

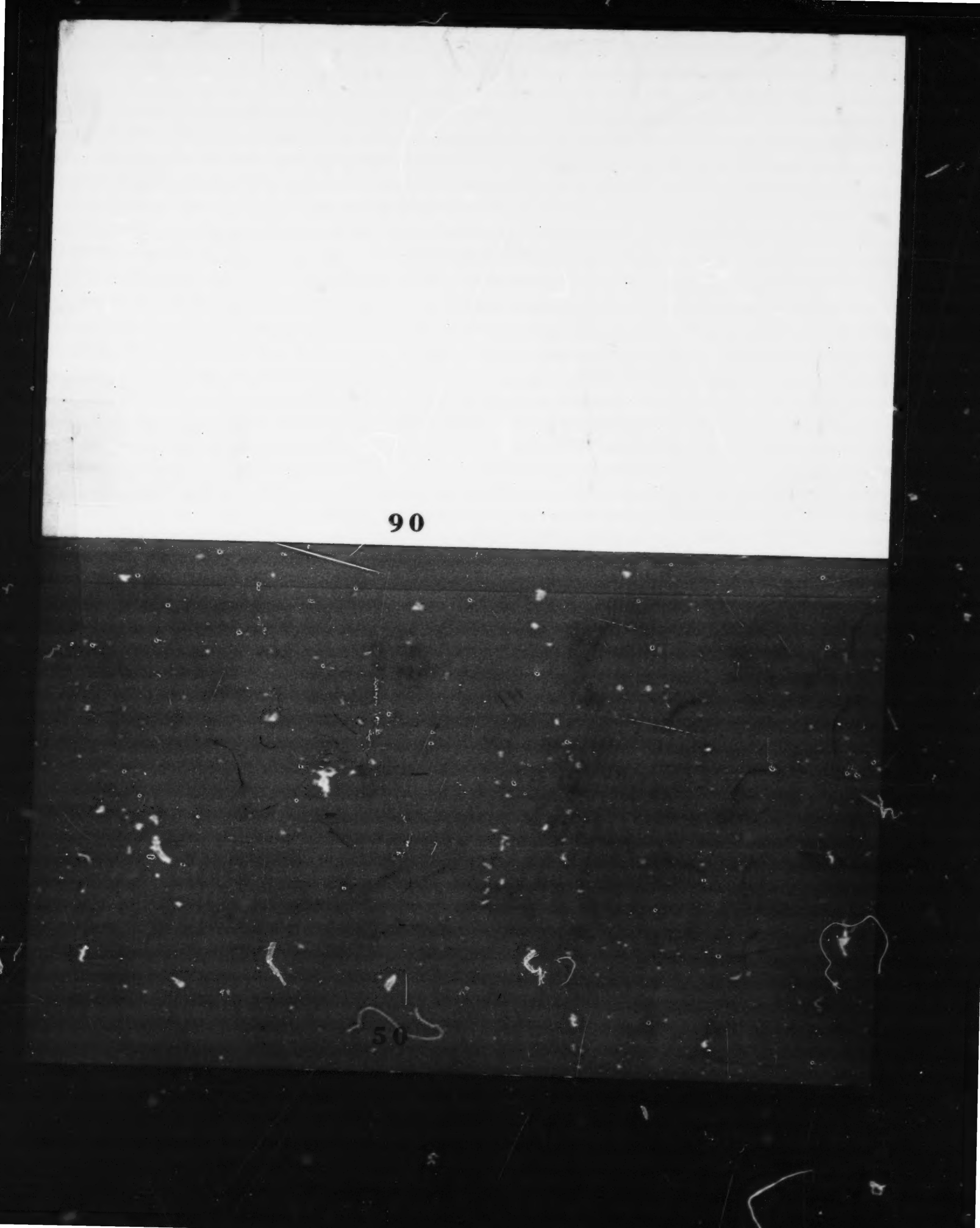
DAILY REPORT volumes are published Monday through Friday in both paper version (mailed daily) and microfiche version (mailed weekly). Annual subscription including occasional supplements is, for the first volume, $125 paper/$100 fiche; each additional area volume up to seven, $70 paper/$60 fiche; all eight volumes $575 paper/$500 fiche. Foreign subscription for the first volume $160 paper/$125 fiche; each additional area volume up to seven, $70 paper/$60 fiche; all eight volumes for $610 paper/$525 fiche. Each additional paper or fiche subscription beyond eight is $50. The volumes are: I—People's Republic of China; II—Eastern Europe; III—Soviet Union; IV—Asia & Pacific; V—Middle East & North Africa; VI—Latin America; VII—Western Europe; VIII—Sub-Saharan Africa. Back issues or single copies are not available. Allow 30 days for processing new subscriptions. Mail remittances, inquiries, and address changes to the NTIS address below.

Note: The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the DAILY REPORT, can also be ordered from NTIS in single copies or by subscription. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date, and author if applicable.

Both the DAILY REPORT and the JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.

N T I S

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Springfield, Virginia 22151


90
50